THEY THAT WAIT

A HISTORY OF ANDERSON COLLEGE

HUBERT INMAN HESTER

PRICE $5.00

THEY THAT WAIT

A History of Anderson College

By Hubert Inman Hester

The first session of Anderson College was auspicious. However the year was 1912-1913, and the young college went directly into the period of World War I. Following this interval there was a time of growth and development into a promising four-year liberal arts college for young women. Then came the great depression of 1929-1932.

The second phase in the life of the college, the struggle to stay alive and the evolving into a coeducational junior college, is a story of dedication and sacrifice on the part of administration and faculty. But Anderson College refused to die.

Then came World War II to impede progress. Even though enrollment dropped off, the college was able to participate in the war effort by purchasing war bonds. A sound financial basis was achieved following the war, and Anderson College was ready to enter the present era of her history.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
Lyrasis Members and Sloan Foundation

http://www.archive.org/details/theythatwait00hest

THEY THAT WAIT

A History of Anderson College

THEY THAT WAIT

A History of Anderson College

By Hubert Inman Hester

Drawings by Lewis N. Schilling, Jr.

Published by
ANDERSON COLLEGE
ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

Anderson College 1911-12

COPYRIGHT 1969
ANDERSON COLLEGE
ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

PRINTED BY
THE QUALITY PRESS, INC.
LIBERTY, MISSOURI

ALMA MATER

Dear to our hearts is our Alma Mater
Loyal and true are we;
Truest devotion till life is ended,
Wholly we pledge to thee.

Tho' from thy halls far away we wander,
Thoughts back to thee will fly,
And tender mem'ries time cannot sever,
Love that will never die.

Heaven's choicest blessings ever attend thee,
Dear Alma Mater mine —
No shadows harm thee, no fears alarm thee,
Always the sunshine thine.

And tho' we leave thee, we'll never grieve thee,
True to our trust we'll be;
Our best endeavor, now and forever,
Always to honor thee.

Words and Music by
Mrs. Charles S. Sullivan, Sr.
Copyright 1916

DEDICATION

This volume is affectionately dedicated to

Mrs. Carolyne Geer Hester

a loyal graduate of Anderson College

INTRODUCTION

THEY THAT WAIT is the first complete history of Anderson College. There is, however, excellent information in *A Brief History of Anderson College* by Professor Charles S. Sullivan, and in two theses: *A Study of Anderson College During the Administration of Doctor Annie D. Denmark* by William A. Lindsey and *A Historical Study of Anderson College 1911 Through 1930* by Marie Keaton Campbell.

Anderson College has been known by three separate images. From the time it was accepted by the South Carolina Baptist Convention in 1910 and was founded in 1911 until 1930 it was known as a standard four-year college for women with special emphasis on music and the other liberal arts subjects. The second image was that of a junior college mainly for women with a high school department; this image existed until 1955. A few years before 1955 and since then, the college has been a regular co-educational junior college presenting a good solid liberal arts academic program beamed toward the average and above average student offered within a definite Christian atmosphere.

The title of this book THEY THAT WAIT is taken from Isaiah 40:31: "But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint." This title was selected because so many wonderful and faithful people have given of themselves sacrificially in order to make Anderson College a living Christian influence in the lives of young people. Through the pages of this history it will be clearly observed that the college has had many experiences which demanded sacrifice on the part of its dedicated educators. With the increased interest on the part of the South Carolina Baptist Convention and the alumni and friends of the college, along with the current economic affluency enjoyed by our nation, Anderson College finds itself more secure as it faces the future.

THEY THAT WAIT refers also to that group of dedicated people who, at every era in the history of Anderson College, gave sacrificially of themselves and their means so that the college might live and present a high level program of education. Through their willingness to wait, their faith in Anderson College has been more than justified.

Mrs. Carolyne Geer Hester (to whom this book is dedicated) was graduated from Anderson College in 1919 at which time the school

was a recognized four-year school for women with a high quality curriculum. After her graduation from Anderson College, she entered Woman's Missionary Union Training School at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. While there she met and married Dr. H. I. Hester. Dr. and Mrs. Hester's home has always been a powerful influence for good in the lives of young people. Since their marriage many youth have been blessed by constant visitation in their home.

In addition to her many responsibilities as helpmeet to her husband in his busy life Mrs. Hester has had a useful career of her own. She has served in many capacities at William Jewell College: For 16 years as hostess in the women's residence hall, member of the Faculty Wives Club, sponsor to the college Y.W.A., and life member of the Woman's Club of the college. Through her membership in the Liberty Fortnightly Study Club, the Kansas City Browning Society, the Kansas City Woman's Club, and a three month trip to England, Europe and the Near East, she has been active in cultural affairs. During World War II she contributed her services as a Red Cross Nurse's Aide in the hospitals of Kansas City. When Midwestern Baptist Seminary was established in Kansas City her husband was president of the Board of Trustees for the first four years and then vice president of the seminary for four years. From the first she loved this new institution and contributed much to it in these formative years. Throughout her life she has had a vital interest in missions and has given her best thought and effort to promote mission work in her local church and in the denomination.

Dr. Hester has been an outstanding teacher, preacher, and author. His love for Mrs. Hester is demonstrated by sharing with her in her love for her Alma Mater. Because of this relationship Dr. Hester was willing to give his valuable time in writing this excellent history of Anderson College.

Few men know and understand Baptist life better than Dr. Hester. He received his education in Baptist schools. He holds the A.B. degree from Wake Forest University, the Th.M. and Th.D. degrees from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and the honorary D.D. degree from Wake Forest University.

Dr. Hester was head of the Department of Bible at William Jewell College from 1926 to 1961. He served as its president for one year and as vice president for 18 years. During this time he served his denomination in various capacities. He was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Kearney, Missouri from 1928 to 1941. He has preached

and served as supply pastor in numerous churches throughout the Convention. He is a member of the Missouri Baptist Historical Society and served as its president for eighteen years. He was a charter member of the Southern Baptist Historical Society and has served as its secretary since its organization in 1938. For fifteen years he was a member of the Historical Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention. He was a member of the Education Commission of the Convention for fourteen years and a charter member of the Association of Southern Baptist Colleges and Schools, serving as secretary-treasurer from its beginning in 1948. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Southern Baptist Seminary for eleven years and chairman from 1955-1957. He was a charter member of the Board of Trustees of Midwestern Baptist Seminary and served as president of the Board for the first four years. Following his retirement at William Jewell he served as vice president at Midwestern Seminary, 1961-1965.

Dr. Hester is a writer with many years of experience. He is author of fifteen books including *The Christian College, At Home With the Hebrews, The Book of Books,* and seven volumes of *The Broadman Comments — An Exposition of the Sunday School Lessons.* In addition he has written numerous articles for Southern Baptist publications.

His best known and most widely used books are *The Heart of Hebrew History,* first published in 1949; and *The Heart of the New Testament,* published in 1950. These books grew out of his classroom teaching at William Jewell College. The first is now in its twenty-sixth printing; and the second, in its twenty-first. They have been translated into several foreign languages. The *Hebrew History* is in Braille and is on Records For The Blind. They have been adopted by more than three hundred schools for classroom and reference studies.

It is estimated that more than six hundred thousand copies of all of Dr. Hester's books have been sold.

The history here told of Anderson College will serve as a challenge to those people who still believe in the value of a program of college level education offered within a vital Christian atmosphere. They who read these pages will also be convinced that "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength."

J. E. Rouse, *President*

THE AUTHOR'S FOREWORD

During the past 50 years several brief treatises dealing with the history of Anderson College have been written. However, each of these was concerned with only a brief period of the history of the college. Up to this time there has been no attempt to write a history covering the entire life of the school.

For some time President J. E. Rouse and the board of trustees have felt that a volume dealing with the history of the college from its inception to the present time would be of substantial value. Consequently they requested the author to write such a volume.

It was agreed by all concerned that this proposed history should not be a definitive work of several volumes since this would require two or three years work and would be too large and too expensive for wide circulation. This volume is an attempt to record briefly but accurately the main events in the life of the school. The writer has tried to put the story in popular, readable style omitting tedious and unnecessary details. Such a book can be accurate and authoritative without being exhaustive.

A moment's reflection should convince the reader that this is a big undertaking which has necessitated much research and study. In fairness it may be said that the writer has had to work under some difficulties. It was not possible for him to live on the campus while doing his work. At certain points, particularly in the early years, accurate and complete records were not available. The writer has made at least three trips of several days each to the campus for interviews and collecting materials of various kinds.

The author has known all of the seven presidents of the college except Dr. J. A. Chambliss and Dr. J. Pinckney Kinard.

The chief source of information has been the minutes of the meetings of the board of trustees. Copies of the annual catalog, the year book, the student newspaper and various bulletins, brochures and printed addresses have been helpful. Certain issues of *The Baptist Courier* and the *Anderson Daily Mail* and the *Anderson Independent* have furnished valuable information. The author has received great help from three brief theses: *A Brief History of Anderson College* by Professor C. S. Sullivan, *A Study of Anderson College During the Administration of Doctor Annie D. Denmark* by William A. Lindsey and *A Historical Study of Anderson College 1911 Through 1930* by Marie Keaton Campbell.

Extended interviews with President Rouse, Vice-President Lawton, and Mrs. Ada Meeks at the college have been most helpful. A three day visit with Dr. Annie D. Denmark in Goldsboro, North Carolina, provided much valuable information and insight. Miss Kathryn Copeland, who for more than 25 years served on the staff, has been generous in her help. Mr. Z. W. Meeks of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Olga Pruitt, for 36 years on the college staff, and Mr. J. B. Hall of the *Anderson Daily Mail* have all been helpful. Mrs. Loulie Latimer Owens of the library of Furman University has assisted in various ways.

The author is deeply indebted to Mrs. Joan Rohrbach, secretary to President Rouse, who has been extremely cooperative and helpful in collecting and organizing materials from the offices and the college library. At our request she has prepared the list of all trustees and all faculty and staff members included in the appendix.

We are glad to give credit to Miss Marietta McCown for the preparation of the jacket and for her overall help in this volume. The following members of the History Committee appointed by the board of trustees have given valuable help in producing this history: J. K. Lawton, chairman; Mrs. Z. W. Meeks, Miss Marietta McCown, Mr. William D. Brown, and President J. E. Rouse, ex officio.

Miss Carolyne Louise Geer of Anderson was graduated from the college in 1919. Shortly afterward she became the wife of the author. Throughout her life she has symbolized the ideals of Anderson College. Her loyalty to the college has never wavered. Naturally her help in this volume has been exceptionally great.

Mrs. Joan Lawrence of Liberty, Missouri has assisted greatly by typing the manuscript of this volume.

Mr. John Nowell, manager of The Quality Press, has been most helpful in putting the manuscript in book form.

To all of these generous helpers the author expresses his genuine appreciation.

Preparing the manuscript has been an interesting experience for the author. It is his fervent hope that many readers will find in this volume reason for a deeper interest in and a renewed allegiance to Anderson College.

H. I. HESTER

CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE
Anderson College 1911-12 ii

INTRODUCTION
By John Edward Rouse, *President of Anderson College* vii

THE AUTHOR'S FOREWORD
By Hubert Inman Hester xi

THE PRESIDENTS xiv

PART I — A DREAM REALIZED

Chapter One — Location and Backgrounds 3
Chapter Two — The Founding of the College 11
Chapter Three — The First Session 1912-1913 21
Chapter Four — Difficult Years 1913-1916 31
Chapter Five — The Four-Year College at Its Height 1916-1927 40

PART II — NEVER FAINT

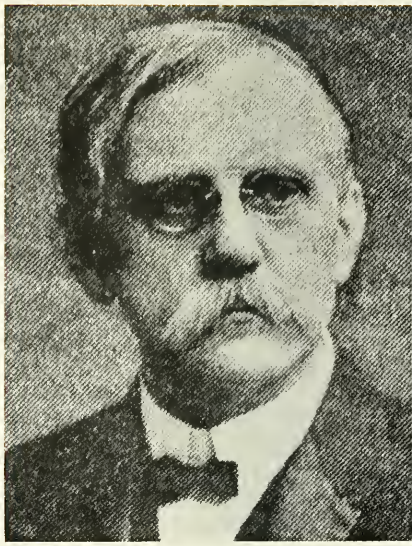
Chapter Six — President Annie Dove Denmark 57
Chapter Seven — The Imperative of Change 1927-1929 64
Chapter Eight — Anderson Junior College 1929-1930 72
Chapter Nine — A Pioneer in Higher Education 1930-1938 83
Picture Insert between pages 86-87
Chapter Ten — Renewed Strength 1938-1953 96

PART III — "WITH WINGS AS EAGLES"

Chapter Eleven — A Period of Transition 1953-1957 113
Chapter Twelve — President John Edward Rouse 1957- 125
Chapter Thirteen — Five Fruitful Years 132
Chapter Fourteen — A Decade of Progress 142
Chapter Fifteen — Student Life at Anderson College 156

APPENDIX — Introductory Statement 165
The Trustees of Anderson College 166
The Faculty and Staff of Anderson College 168
The Alumni of Anderson College 180

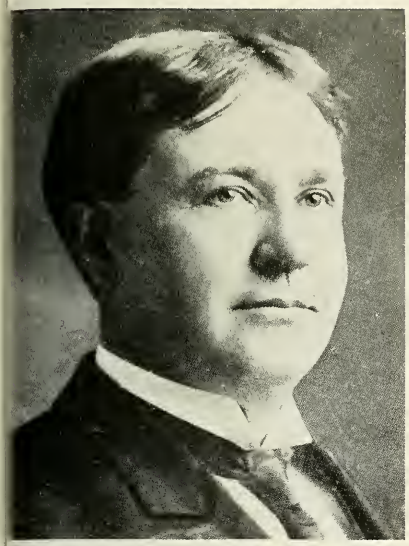
The Presidents
of
Anderson College



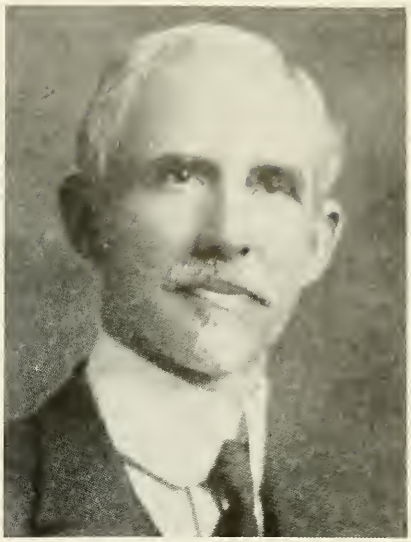
Dr. J. A. Chambliss
1912-1913

Dr. John E. White
1916-1927

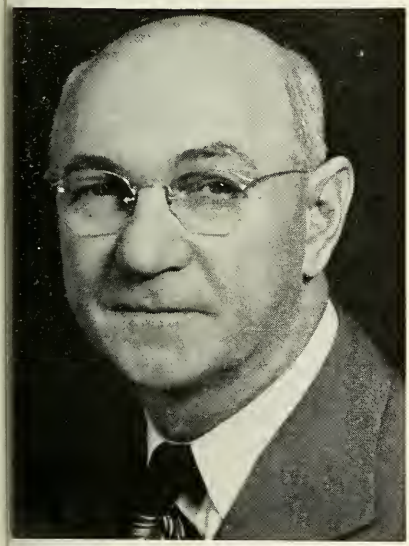
Dr. Annie Dove Denmark
1928-1953



Dr. John F. Vines
1913-1914

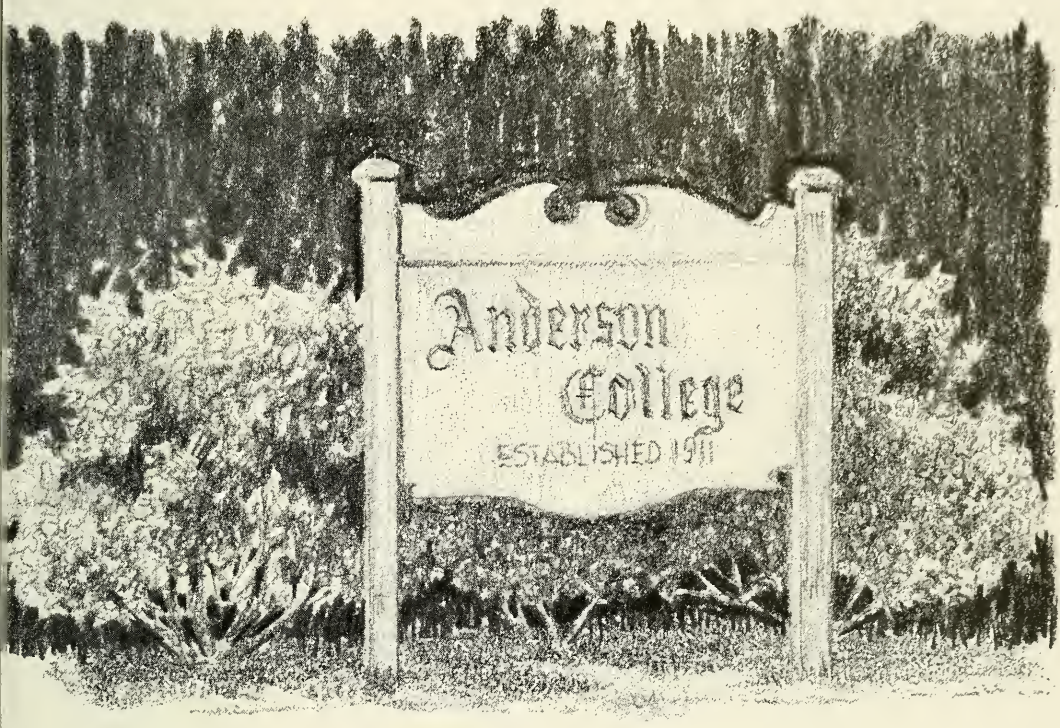


Dr. James P. Kinard
1914-1916



Dr. Elmer Francis Haight
1953-1957

Dr. John Edward Rouse
1957-



PART ONE . . . *A Dream Realized*

CHAPTER ONE

Location and Backgrounds

Institutions as well as individuals are affected by their environment. This is eminently true of colleges. The ideals, the spirit and the character of a community are inevitably reflected in a school. In this Anderson College is fortunate. Indeed, it would be difficult to find an area which could offer a more desirable home for a college than Anderson County, South Carolina.

Anderson County is situated in the beautiful Piedmont belt of the state. It is inland some 200 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. To the northwest some 50 miles distant lie the lovely Blue Ridge Mountains. This rolling hill country in "the foothills of the Blue Ridge" is a desirable agricultural area where prosperous farmers make their homes. The city of Anderson is located half-way between Atlanta, Georgia and Charlotte, North Carolina, the two largest cities in the southeastern part of the United States. This region has long been the home of industrial enterprises where many people enjoy profitable employment.

The country is well known for its nearly ideal climate. Winter temperatures are never severe, and the heat of the summer is modified by cool mountain breezes. The annual rainfall of some 50 inches is well distributed so that an abundant supply of water is available. Modern highways make travel by automobile easy and speedy. Airports served by several air lines provide ample facilities for those who prefer this means of travel. In a sense this quiet region is secluded and at the same time it is within easy reach of large cities.

White settlers came to South Carolina and settled on the eastern coast early in American history. Charleston, the chief city on the east coast, developed rapidly and was called by citizens of the time "the most elegant and cultured city of the New World." For about 100 years while this settlement flourished, the western part of South Carolina, called the "back country," remained uninhabited by white people. Various Indian tribes lived in this region in their primitive villages. Gradually as white settlers moved in and dispossessed these Indians there followed the usual skirmishes and little wars. However, it is a matter of record that not all of these Indians were hostile. In fact there were many examples of cordial and friendly relations between the new settlers and the Indians. One may be impressed

with the number of Indian names such as Enoree, Seneca, Generostee and Tugaloo, which have remained in this region of the state. Near the city of Anderson there are several localities which presumably were Indian burial grounds. Some older citizens say that as late as 1855 Indians came once each year to care for these cemeteries.

It was inevitable, however, that the Indians should give way to the steady increase of white people who sought homes in this desirable area.

> Very early in the history of the country, enterprising tradesmen from the coast colonies penetrated far into the Indian wilds, trading worthless trinkets, firearms and whiskey to the red men for their hides, horns, baskets and pottery.
>
> Closely following the trader came the cow driver in search of pasturage new for his cattle, and many cowpens, beside the one made famous by the chance of war, were established throughout the wild country. One step further placed the pioneer's cabin almost within sight of the Indian wigwam. From the seacoast, from Virginia, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania came the frontier settler. Forests fell beneath his axe. Fields appeared where sombre woods had long held undisputed sway. On horseback and on foot they came, with an occasional heavy wheeled cart, the wheels being slices of some huge log with a hole made through the center. The carts were without springs. Roads there were none, and travelers required courage and endurance. (Vandiver, Louise Ayer: *Traditions and History of Anderson County,* page 6. Ruralist Press, Atlanta, Georgia 1928.)

The Indians were not easily driven from the territory they claimed as their own. In fact they continued to cause trouble until after the Revolutionary War. Finally treaties were made which ended armed conflict and secured the region for the white settlers.

> The first step toward the acquisition of the South Carolina Piedmont section by the white race was a treaty made in 1730 by Sir Alexander Cumming, emissary of Governor Moore, for the colony of South Carolina and for the Cherokee nation by its chief, Moytoy. Everlasting friendship was declared, and six warriors accompanied Sir Alexander to London in order to seal the compact by a personal interview with King George II. (Vandiver, Louise Ayer: *Traditions and History of Anderson County,* page 8.)

So the general region of Anderson County came ultimately to be the undisputed territory of white settlers. The city of Anderson was founded in 1826 and incorporated in 1828. Originally it was in the Pendleton District which in 1828 became the counties of Anderson and Pickens. The village of Anderson being centrally located became

the county seat of Anderson County. The city was named after General Robert Anderson who was born in Virginia. He distinguished himself during the Revolutionary War and became a wealthy planter whose name continues to be held in honor.

Most of the early settlers of this part of the state were sturdy Anglo-Saxon people whose families came from England, Scotland and Ireland. It is a remarkable fact that people of this stock have always constituted the great majority of the population. For some reason peoples of European, Asian and other over-seas countries have been few in number in this region. According to the latest (1968) Bulletin issued by the Anderson Chamber of Commerce the following figures show how the population today is divided: White 79.9%, Negro 20.09%, and Foreign Born 0.01%.

It is evident that these hardy, freedom-loving, Anglo-Saxon people have passed on to their descendants their ideals, their standards and their way of living. In the early years it required courage and a willingness to endure hardships, for pioneer life was lonely and dangerous. To clear the land, build homes, and provide food, clothing and other necessities called for hard work. They had much at stake since this land was to be their home and they were building for the future. At first their occupation was chiefly agricultural, but as the settlements grew other enterprises developed.

The situation itself produced a spirit of comradeship. The people shared the same hardships and hopes and dreams. They helped each other and came to be good neighbors. With all their hardships they enjoyed certain social functions especially in their little schoolhouses and church buildings, which gradually came into being. Among the many admirable qualities of these people were their firm convictions about religion and education. They felt a peculiar dependence upon God and thus were led to erect simple church buildings or "meeting houses" for public worship. Likewise they gradually realized that education was a necessity for their children, and consequently small, one-room school houses sprang up in their settlements. In a remarkable way their convictions on religion and education have characterized these people throughout their history. Along with developments in agricultural, economic and business life they have continued to give a prominent place in their life to their churches and schools.

Like the early settlers in Virginia these white settlers were seeking freedom, both religious and political. They were determined to worship God as their consciences dictated; they wanted no interference from

the state or any other bodies. In their new home they were ultimately able to realize this hope.

They were predominantly Protestant or non-Catholic in their faith, and have remained so up to the present. The vast majority were Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians — and are today. Their worship services began in a modest way and gradually developed. At first those of like faith gathered in some home for simple services. Since ordained preachers were scarce many of these services consisted of the singing of some familiar hymns, the reading of the Bible, and perhaps some personal testimonies by those who were willing to speak. When an itinerant preacher came they welcomed him and assembled for worship in a home, or out in the open or under a simple brush arbor. Later they built simple one-room churches for religious gatherings. Still later as they could count some ordained ministers in their number, more elaborate buildings were erected and regular services were held by the various denominations.

As indicated above, Baptists were quite numerous in these early settlements. With evangelistic zeal they held revival services, especially in the summer months. They won and baptized new converts and gradually became the most numerous of the denominations. At present there are considerably more Baptists than any other denomination in Anderson County. The latest bulletin of the Anderson City Chamber of Commerce states that more than 80 churches of various denominations are now in Anderson and that of this number nearly one half are Baptists. The first church building erected in Anderson County by the Baptists was known as Big Creek located near Williamston, erected in 1789. This has been called the "Mother of Churches" since many other congregations came from this church. The first pastor of the church was Moses Holland who came from Virginia.

As we would expect, these early churches were quite conservative in belief and practice. This seems to have been particularly true of Baptists. They insisted on a high standard of living and those who were accused of unchristian conduct were called before the church to be heard. If they were found guilty of such sins as drunkenness, immorality, cruelty, lying, gossip and so on, they were compelled to confess and apologize or be excluded from the fellowship of the church.

Mrs. Louise Ayer Vandiver in her valuable book, *Traditions and History of Anderson County,* cites a number of cases to illustrate how the churches disciplined their members. "Brother W. reported his own case for getting drunk at taxpaying time, for which the church

forgave him." "Sister E. was excluded for attending a shooting match and associating with bad company." "Another brother did not perform work according to promise, and charged too high for it; he was excluded." "One sister was excluded because she had been angry and had said bad words." "A Negro preacher, Brother Caesar, was up before the church for having knocked down with an axe a fellow servant." "A brother was declared out of fellowship for 'voluntarily leaving us and joining the Methodist Society.'" (Pages 42-43.) While these cases may seem strange to us we should remember that times were different from our day. It may be said also that such severe measures no doubt served to encourage Christian conduct on the part of church members.

An interesting feature of church life in the years before the war between the states is the fact that Negroes were accepted as members of churches along with white people.

The minutes of business meetings of the Big Creek church, referred to beforehand, tell of receiving Negroes into the fellowship of the church and of according them the right to be heard equal to that of other members. In one business meeting of the church we have the record of a Negro woman accusing her owners of treating her cruelly. After prolonged discussion the white mistress was warned that if she continued mistreatment of this slave she would be excluded from the fellowship of this congregation. The Negroes were happy in the fellowship of the churches and some were disappointed at the later separation of the races in church memberships.

Any reader of the history of the settlers in Anderson County will be impressed with the big place religion has always occupied in the lives of these people.

In another connection we have referred to the interest which these early citizens of Anderson County had in education. While no one would claim that this concern was as great as we should like to think, at the same time, it is worthy of note that these people, most of whom had been denied the advantages of an education, were genuinely interested in providing educational facilities for their children and the succeeding generations.

Before the days when public education was provided by the state, instruction of the young was given in private or semi-private schools. In early days buildings and equipment were primitive and inadequate. There were not many well-trained teachers and school terms were usually held in the winter months when children were not needed

for work at home. As time passed provision was made for students who had passed the lower grades. More adequate facilities and better teachers were secured and standards were raised. Still later in some places instruction was made available to students who had advanced to what we call today junior high school.

Limits of space will not permit our telling of the number of these tuition schools established in Anderson County. Mrs. Vandiver tells of a great many of these and gives a fascinating account of the customs and practices which prevailed in these. This significant contribution can hardly be overemphasized.

In the city of Anderson there was a general duplication of the plan followed in the country. There are records which give the names and dates of several academies (sometimes called Seminaries and Institutes) which came after the Johnson Female Seminary or University (1842-1862). While our chief concern here is the famous Johnson University we should mention at least three of the other schools which served the youth of the city after the Johnson School had closed. The Carolina Collegiate Institute was operated by Professor W. J. Ligon. This began in 1866 with men students only. In 1874 young ladies were first admitted though later they were excluded. In 1881 The Anderson Female Seminary was opened by General Lewis M. Ayer of Barnwell. This school existed for seven years and had an average enrollment of about 200 students each session. In 1889 Colonel John B. Patrick moved his flourishing military school from Greenville to Anderson and occupied the old Johnson University buildings. Colonel Patrick was a man of unusual ability and integrity so that the Patrick Military Institute soon became widely known and respected. The death of Colonel Patrick caused the school to close after a brief but distinguished history.

We come now to look briefly at the history of the Johnson Female University which will introduce us to Anderson College.

In 1848 one of the most promising Baptist schools of the time was organized as a Female Seminary in Anderson. The prominent and influential leader identified with this seminary was William Bullein Johnson, and his school was called the Johnson Female Seminary. This event is of sufficient importance to justify a brief treatment of both the leader and this historic educational enterprise.

Johnson was born June 13, 1782 on John's Island, near Charleston. His parents were from prominent families and were well educated. Young Johnson, who was taught in his childhood by his mother,

became deeply interested in higher education and later spent much of his life with educational enterprises. He studied law, was later converted and still later entered the ministry. After an early pastorate at Euhaw he moved to Columbia in 1809 where he served as chaplain at South Carolina College and where he led in constituting the First Baptist Church of Columbia with 13 members — nine white and four Negro. Johnson served as pastor of the Baptist Church of Savannah from 1811 to 1815. In the meantime his leadership in denominational affairs was becoming recognized. He was a leader in organizing the famous Tri-ennial Convention at Philadelphia. In 1821 he was one of nine who formed the South Carolina Baptist State Convention and later served as president of this body. He was influential in forming the Southern Baptist Convention in 1845 and served as president of this body for its first three annual sessions.

From 1822 until his death he was identified with educational enterprises. He was principal of Greenville Academies for several years, principal of Edgefield Female Academy for 22 years and then came to Anderson as head of the Johnson Female Seminary. This distinguished educator passed away in Greenville October 2, 1862. He was buried in the cemetery adjacent to the First Baptist Church of Anderson. The visitors who come to his grave may read this brief but impressive inscription:

William B. Johnson
1782 — 1862
Preacher — Teacher
Patriot, President
Triennial, Southern
and South Carolina
Baptist Conventions
Loyal to his Master.
Honored by his Brethren.
Loved by his Friends.

For some time there had been a growing conviction that Anderson needed a large and well equipped school for girls. Three prominent citizens — Daniel Brown, Stephen McCully and Colonel J. P. Reed — led in the movement to establish such a school. Since Baptists in the community were the most numerous and wealthy of the church bodies they were persuaded to adopt the school. The Reverend William Bullein Johnson was named president. The first classes were opened in February 1848 with four teachers and 70 students, most of whom were from Anderson County.

> According to the catalogue issued in July 1848, "Good Boarding, including washing, fire and candles, may be had either at the Hotels, or in private families, at from $6 to $7 per month." The same circular outlines the curriculum, a course of study comprising the ordinary secondary subjects and also some special subjects, among the latter drawing, embroidery, and music on piano and guitar. (Charles S. Sullivan: *A Brief History of Anderson College,* p. 3, February 1936.)

Plans were projected for raising the school to the rank of a university. A charter for this was granted by the state legislature in December 1852. Additional faculty members were employed and in 1853 the name was changed to Johnson Female University. The school prospered through the 1850's but in 1862 President Johnson died, and this, together with the Civil War, caused the school to close. When the school became a university a larger plant was erected at a location called University Hill, on what is now South Main Street. For some 50 years the main building remained as a landmark in the southern part of the city of Anderson.

This college, although its history was a brief one, exercised a lasting influence in the community. Those who lived during the ministry of this school continued to recall its beneficial influence in the life of the city. Half a century later a number of these older citizens, along with vigorous younger leaders, launched the movement which was to eventuate in the founding of another college in Anderson.

CHAPTER TWO

The Founding of the College

The exact relationship between Johnson Female University of the middle 19th century and Anderson College of today has been a matter of considerable concern and some speculation. Even competent Baptist historians have wondered if any organic connection between the two ever existed. The most satisfactory statement of this relationship seems to be that of Professor Charles S. Sullivan who served as professor of psychology at Anderson College for a number of years. He did considerable research on the subject and seems to speak with authority.

> The Anderson community in the Piedmont Section of South Carolina has established two institutions to which the designation of college may properly be applied. The first of these, known as Johnson Female University, flourished in antebellum days and perished during the war between the states; the second is the Anderson College of today. Between them no connection exists in the sense that the second developed without break of historical continuity from the first. But a relationship may nonetheless be affirmed. After all, the continuity that runs through the life of a community from one generation to the next is expressed in cultural traditions as well as in visible institutions. Such traditions created both of these schools, and, in spite of the fact that the second came on the scene fifty years after the first had closed its doors, established a tie between them. Both Johnson Female University and Anderson College grew largely out of local enterprise, and both in their inception were expressions of a community spirit dedicated to those aspects of culture that only an institution of higher education can nourish and preserve. (C. S. Sullivan, *A Brief History of Anderson College,* Anderson College Bulletin, February 1936.)

As we have intimated earlier in this account, the sentiment for another college in Anderson which hopefully might duplicate the favor and the contribution of the Johnson Female University, had remained strong. Among those who nourished and encouraged this sentiment were two men of great influence in the city. Dr. J. D. Chapman, pastor of the First Baptist Church, had strong convictions as to what a Christian college could mean to the entire community. He kept the matter alive both in conversation and in public utterances. It is natural to assume that many in his large congregation would endorse his views and would be ready to assist. Mr. A. M. Carpenter,

editor of the Anderson Daily Mail, also served as secretary of the city Chamber of Commerce. He had strong influence in both these offices, and thus could command a good following. At last, by 1910, it was felt that "the fulness of time" had come.

At this point it will be well to call attention to the fact that the founding of Anderson College differs greatly from that of most other church-related colleges or denominational schools. In most cases leaders of a denomination, convinced of the desirability and the necessity of establishing a school for their body, will proceed to launch such a movement, secure their charter, elect trustees and perfect their organization, and then decide where the college should be located. At Anderson College the process was reversed. The citizens wanted a college and by united action launched the project and raised a considerable sum of money to get it under way. They also provided a desirable plot of 32 acres of land for the campus. In this situation the necessary preliminaries of creating morale, organizing drives and raising of money had been done before the school became the possession of any denomination.

The Anderson Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1902. From the beginning its members have been able and public spirited men who were deeply desirous of improving their city. In 1904 an auxiliary to the Chamber was formed and was known as the Ladies Civic League. Prior to the founding of the college they had already done much to provide cultural advantages for the city. A public library, a new post office building, and the first unit of the Anderson County Hospital were sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and the Civic League. Being civic minded and alert the Chamber of Commerce saw the need for a college and sensed that the time had come for action.

In the spring of 1910 G. M. Tolly, the president of the Chamber, called a meeting of the members to make definite plans for a campaign to raise funds and start a women's college. A committee composed of W. R. Osborne, (chairman), J. L. Sherard and Leon L. Rice (secretary) was appointed. This committee interviewed many of the leading citizens to obtain their support. Letters were sent out to leaders in the community urging them to attend an important meeting at the courthouse to make plans for a campaign. A group of influential people met at the appointed place on April 21, 1910. Plans for obtaining subscriptions were agreed upon and solicitors were appointed to secure subscriptions toward a goal of $100,000.

On November 7, 1910, the Anderson Daily Mail carried this important announcement.

> For several weeks a quiet campaign has been in progress in Anderson for funds with which to establish a college for girls. The matter has not been made public through the newspapers until now for reasons that it was deemed best to see if there was reasonable probability of success before letting it be known that such a movement was on foot. Considerably more than half the amount desired, $100,000, has been subscribed and it is thought the time has come to make the matter public, and ask the cooperation of the people, city and county, in securing the remainder.

Another meeting was called at the court house on November 23, 1910 at which time Mr. A. M. Carpenter, Secretary of the Chamber, announced that the goal of $100,000 had been reached. It was also announced that a choice tract of land (32 acres) had been secured. Surely this was a magnificent achievement. One reason for success in this big venture was the sincere conviction which these citizens had of the need for a Christian college. This conviction was expressed by Mr. Leon L. Rice, himself a diligent leader in the movement, in an address on the founding of the college made in February 1960. "We felt that Anderson had built cotton mills and other industries and that we were just as proud of our farm interests in and around Anderson, but that we had neglected the cultural things of life by not having in our midst an institution of higher learning."

Enough had been done to assure the establishing of a college in Anderson. The next step was to determine who would own and operate the school. Since it was generally agreed that this new institution was to be a Christian college it was felt that it should be operated by some denomination which was well established in Anderson County. At this point the statements made by Mr. Leon L. Rice in his address referred to above are most appropriate and enlightening: "This committee was authorized to offer this money and this site to one of the Christian denominations that would undertake to build for us a Christian college. The only strings attached to the money and the site were that it was to be a Christian college. As a member of this committee I recall very well that we talked to several members who belonged to other denominations, and I recall very distinctly that we offered it first to the Methodists and in talking the matter over with these members who were very active in raising funds with which to build the college, they felt that they had Wofford College and other schools that made it impossible for them to

undertake the matter. We then talked to members of the Presbyterian church about taking the matter over and they said that they had Presbyterian College and other schools that made it impossible for them to undertake it. We then suggested the A. R. P. Church, but committee members from this church said that they had Erskine College and felt that it was not best for them to undertake the building of another college so close by. We then offered it to the Episcopalians and I recall that General Bonham and Cullen Sullivan as members of the committee from that church said they felt that Anderson County was predominantly Baptist and suggested that it be turned over to the Baptists for the founding of a Christian college. Those of us on the committee who belonged to that particular church hesitated at first to undertake it because we knew that the Baptists then had Furman University and three other colleges, Greenville Woman's College, Limestone in Gaffney and Coker College in Hartsville. So the final outcome of the matter was that the committee decided to offer this to the State Baptist Convention, which was soon to meet in the city of Laurens."

Just here it is fitting to call attention to two important facts. 1. These leading citizens with one worthy objective were united in promoting the building of a college and then subscribing to the goal of $100,000 in order to see it realized. This affords an excellent example of harmonious community effort. 2. While the school was later accepted by the Baptist State Convention there is no record of any denominational rivalry or jealousy in these transactions. And there was no occasion for any misunderstanding since, as we have seen, the Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Associate Reformed Presbyterian, and the Episcopalians had declined to assume sponsorship of the college. This generous Christian spirit on the part of several denominations was in evidence not only in these early years but has continued. Some of the most generous and loyal supporters of the college have been members of other churches. Mr. J. K. Breedin, the first official administrator of the college, in a paper dealing with these early years says: "All denominations liberally supported the college and we regarded the Rev. W. H. Frazer as wholeheartedly a supporter as was any Baptist. He was the greatly loved pastor of the First Presbyterian Church."

Having reached the decision to offer the proposed college to the South Carolina Baptist State Convention certain preparations must be made before the convention should meet in annual session. This

convention was made up of messengers sent from the Baptist churches of the state. This body had the authority and the responsibility of deciding all such questions presented to the convention for action. Their vote was final. Should the convention vote against this proposal the matter would be settled — unless it should be renewed at another annual meeting of the body. Should they vote to accept the college they would assume ownership and control of the institution.

The members of the committee were wise enough to plan well their presentation to the convention. Judge H. H. Watkins, an able attorney and distinguished citizen, seems to have directed plans for this presentation. Anderson County was in the Saluda Baptist District Association which was composed of well-known Baptist churches. It was felt that the endorsement of these churches would carry great weight in the state convention. So the following resolution prepared by Judge Watkins was addressed to these churches.

TO THE CHURCHES COMPOSING
THE SALUDA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION:

WHEREAS, by resolution of the subscribers to funds for a college in Anderson, in meeting assembled, a committee of forty was appointed to go before the South Carolina Baptist State Convention at Laurens and offer One Hundred Thousand Dollars and a site for the purpose of building a college owned and controlled by the Baptist State Convention;

AND WHEREAS, it is the sense of this committee that the churches forming the Saluda Association should be asked to co-operate with this committee.

BE IT RESOLVED that each church composing the Saluda Association, its officers and delegates to the convention be asked to act in conjunction with the committee appointed by the subscribers, and aid them in their efforts to have the Baptist State Convention accept the offer, and build a Baptist College in Anderson.

That these resolutions be published in the Daily Mail and the Anderson Intelligencer at their next regular issue and that copies be given to the respective delegations at Laurens.

Introduced and approved at a meeting of the committee at Anderson S. C. this 28th day of November, 1910.

Leon L. Rice, Sec'y. H. H. Watkins, Chairman

The 90th Annual Session of the South Carolina Baptist Convention met in Laurens, late in November 1910. A carefully selected committee of 43 men was chosen to present the offer of $100,000 and the land (32 acres) to the convention. The chairman of this committee was

Judge H. H. Watkins and with him were the following men: R. S. Ligon, Leon L. Rice, C. S. Sullivan, J. J. Fretwell, W. A. Watson, B. F. Martin, E. R. Horton, T. F. Watkins, M. M. Mattison, J. B. Watson, G. M. Tolly, W. J. McClure, L. E. Campbell, J. L. Sherard, M. L. Bonham, B. F. Mauldin, H. C. Townsend, C. O. Burriss, G. W. LaBoon, G. W. Evans, J. M. Paget, E. C. McCants, J. W. Bleckley, J. H. Godfrey, E. P. Vandiver, W. H. Frazer, J. M. Pearman, W. F. Cox, J. D. Hammett, E. F. Cochran, R. E. Ligon, W. W. Sullivan, J. N. Brown, J. D. Brown, J. H. Craig, H. A. Orr, Bunyon McLeod, John C. Pruitt, W. L. Brissey, D. C. Brown, and J. W. Quattlebaum.

In order to assure the convention that the subscriptions amounting to $100,000 were bona fide the committee took a certificate from the bankers of Anderson. It was explained that these pledges would be paid in three annual installments. Money for buildings and equipment could be borrowed on the notes of the subscribers.

A carefully prepared memorial, signed by the committee of 43 men, was officially presented. This memorial, probably written by Judge Watkins, is a remarkable document. Because of its historical significance we are quoting liberal portions of it.

> The people of Anderson, through the committee whose names are signed to this memorial, come before you and ask your cooperation in the establishment of a high grade college for women at Anderson.
>
> It is proper to state here that all the people of Anderson are deeply interested in this movement. Subscriptions to this fund came from members of all the religious denominations. It was deemed best that the college should be placed under Baptist control and influence, because the Baptist is the largest denomination in our section of the state and it was believed that a college controlled by Baptists would appeal more directly to the largest number of people. This decision was made with the fullest and heartiest approval of all the people of Anderson, without regard to denominational lines, and we think it proper to state that some of the largest subscriptions to the college fund came from persons of other denominations.
>
> We do not ask the convention for money to aid us but we ask that you take the money we have raised, with but a single condition attached, and that is to build us a college in Anderson worthy of the need, and in keeping with your great denomination.
>
> The city and county of Anderson have prospered greatly along material lines during the past few years. Our population has largely increased and we have every reason to look for continued prosperity and further increase in population. This makes the need for an institution of this kind in our community imperative. We feel that in the midst of our growth and development along material lines

we cannot neglect the higher and better side of life, indeed we dare not neglect it.

We fully realize that the sum we have raised, one hundred thousand dollars, will not be sufficient to build and equip the kind of school we propose to have in Anderson, but it will make a good beginning.

It is not our purpose to dictate your policy, nor our desire to antagonize any other locality. Our offer is to the Baptist Convention. Do with it what you will. We do not know your needs, but we hear the cry of our own people calling for such an institution modeled along Christian lines, and if the great Baptist denomination feels that our offer is worthy of acceptance we will esteem it an honor and a privilege to have offered it. (Minutes of the 90th Annual Session of the S. C. Baptist Convention, 1910 — pages 66-67.)

Naturally a matter of this importance was the subject of considerable discussion, both before and after its official presentation to the convention. Judge H. H. Watkins made the formal presentation of the memorial to the convention. The convention had a special committee on education composed of L. J. Bristow, chairman, C. E. Burts, G. S. Wright, W. J. Langston, and C. C. Brown. The president of the convention referred the matter to this special committee.

The memorial was received with mixed opinions by those present. Greenville Female College was the already established college of the Baptist denomination only 33 miles distant from Anderson. Some feared the nearness might prove disastrous to both institutions should Anderson College be founded under the Baptist auspices. Also, the convention had only a year earlier authorized Greenville Female College to raise $100,000 among the state Baptists for a building program there. Friends of the college at Greenville believed less financial aid would be forthcoming to their favored women's college. After much talk concerning the advantages and disadvantages of the newly proposed college at Anderson, the committee was unanimous to recommend that the offer be accepted. The convention duly voted to follow the recommendation of the committee and the establishment of the college became assured. (Marie Keaton Campbell — *Thesis — A Historical Study of Anderson College 1911 Through 1930,* 1961, pp 12-13.)

On December 1, 1910 the special committee through its chairman Louis J. Bristow recommended the acceptance of the offer of the citizens of Anderson. The convention then voted to approve the report of the committee. Thus Anderson College was officially committed to the South Carolina Baptist Convention.

Following the usual practice in such cases a board of trustees was elected to administer the affairs of this new college. The following 15

men were the first members of the board of trustees: H. H. Watkins, president; Louis J. Bristow, secretary; W. A. Watson, J. K. Durst, M. M. Mattison, J. J. Fretwell, L. M. Roper, W. E. Thayer, R. A. Ligon, W. B. Wilbur, C. C. Brown, C. S. Sullivan, S. C. Mitchell, W. H. Hunt and J. N. Brown. The board itself elected an executive committee composed of Judge Watkins, Louis J. Bristow, R. S. Ligon, M. M. Mattison, and C. S. Sullivan. This smaller committee was to serve also as a building committee to select architectural plans, let contracts and supervise construction of the first buildings.

Before the college could begin its work it was necessary for it to be granted a charter by the state. This charter was issued on February 14, 1911 by the General Assembly. Since this charter is a legal document with great historical significance we are reproducing it at this point in our narrative.

NO. 312

AN ACT To Incorporate Anderson College

Anderson College Corporation

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina. A Concurrent Resolution, allowing this Bill to be introduced, having been passed by a two-thirds vote of each House, as required by the Constitution, that S. C. Mitchell, of Columbia, S. C.; C. C. Brown, of Sumter, S. C.; W. E. Thayer, of Laurens, S. C.; L. N. Roper, of Spartanburg, S. C.; Louis J. Bristow, of Abbeville, S. C.; W. B. Wilbur, of Charleston, S. C.; J. K. Durst, of Greenwood, S. C.; W. H. Hunt, of Newberry, S. C.; and J. J. Fretwell, W. A. Watson, C. S. Sullivan, M. M. Mattison, R. S. Ligon, Joseph N. Brown, and H. H. Watkins, of Anderson, S. C., trustees who have been elected by the State Convention of the Baptist Denomination in South Carolina, and their successors in office be, and they are hereby, created and constituted a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of "Anderson College," and as such corporation and in, by, and under said name of Anderson College, shall have the right to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, and in any manner whatsoever to acquire, hold and dispose of any and all kinds of property, real, personal, and mixed, and to lease or mortgage the same; to have and use a common seal; to make such by-laws, rules and regulations as may be thought proper, and generally, to have all such rights, powers and privileges as are usually incident to corporations of like nature and as now are, or hereafter may be, conferred by general laws upon corporations organized for educational purposes, and as may not be repugnant to the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

A. D. 1911

Rights of said corporation

Power to establish high-grade college

* *Section 2.* That the said corporation shall have, and it is hereby given, the power to establish, maintain and operate at or near the city of Anderson, in the State of South Carolina, a high-grade college for the liberal education of girls and women, and for these purposes shall be authorized to do all such acts and make all such contracts as may be proper or necessary.

Powers lodged in board of trustees

Section 3. That all the powers given said corporation shall be, and they hereby are, lodged in a board of trustees, consisting of the persons named in Section 1 of this Act, and such other persons as may be substituted for them or any of them, or chosen to succeed them or any of them by the said The State Convention of the Baptist Denomination in South Carolina or in pursuance of resolutions adopted by said convention. The said The State Convention of the Baptist Denomination in South Carolina shall have the right and power to increase the number of the members of said board to not exceeding twenty-five (25), or to reduce said number to not less than nine (9) members; it shall have the power to provide by resolution for the terms of office of the various members of the board, and may arrange so that said terms shall not expire at the same time, and shall also have the power to provide for the removal of any member or members of the board, at any time for any cause that may to it seem proper. The powers herein given to said The State Convention of the Baptist Denomination in South Carolina may in whole or in part be delegated to a majority of the board or to such other persons or organization as to the said convention may seem proper. All members of said board of trustees shall hold office until their successors have been duly elected or appointed.

A. D. 1911

May award degrees, etc.

Section 4. The said corporation shall have power and authority to confer and award all such distinctions, honors and degrees as are usually conferred or awarded by any of the colleges or universities of the United States.

Charter perpetual

Section 5. The charter herein granted shall be held in perpetuity, unless said corporation should be dissolved in accordance with the provisions of law.

Sestion 6. This Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and shall go into effect and continue of force from and immediately after the day of its approval.

Approved the 14th day of February, A. D. 1911.

State of South Carolina)
County of Anderson)

Amendment

* *Section 2.* That the said corporation shall have, and it is hereby given power to establish, maintain and operate at or near the City of Anderson, in the State of South

> Carolina, a high-grade college for the liberal education of girls, boys, women and men, and for these purposes shall be authorized to do all such acts and make all such contracts as may be proper or necessary. Greek letter social fraternities or sororities are not allowed among the students of the institution, either on or off the Campus.
>
> Given under my hand and the seal of the State at Columbia, this 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Two and in the one hundred and eighty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.
>
> O. FRANK THORNTON
> Secretary of State

The citizens of Anderson County had accomplished a great deal within a few months in 1910-1911. They had secured subscriptions amounting to $100,000; they had obtained a desirable site for the college; they had succeeded in getting the South Carolina Baptist Convention to accept the college and assume the control and management of it; they had elected a carefully selected board of trustees; and they had been granted a charter by the state. All of this was necessary and yet there remained a great deal to be done before the college could open its doors and begin its work.

While the trustees were unusually generous in giving time to this new project they were busy men and realized the time had come to select an administrator who could give full time to all the matters to be handled before actual college instruction could begin. Obviously the first step was to secure an able man to become president. At least two men were offered this position but after some delay they each declined. Since time was passing quickly and there was so much to be done it was decided to employ a general administrator to begin work at once.

For this position Mr. J. K. Breedin was employed. He began his work on June 11, 1911. As general director of all that had to be done his duties covered many fields. In his own words, "I was treasurer, dean, professor, major domo, secretary, solicitor — and everything else." Mr. Breedin was experienced in college work having served as head master of the Orangeburg Collegiate Institute. In his various capacities he remained with this college until the close of the first session 1912-1913.

In the next chapter we shall deal with the many operations necessary for the opening of the college in September 1912. This will cover the first year of operations, 1912-1913, when Dr. John A. Chambliss was acting president.

CHAPTER THREE

The First Session

1912-1913

It is not a simple or easy matter to open up a new college. Those without experience in such a venture can scarcely imagine the vast number of things which have to be done before the first students are enrolled.

The physical plant for Anderson College had to be built. The site of the new campus must be selected; the number, the kind and the location of buildings must be determined; architects had to be employed; construction companies must be engaged who would in turn employ engineers, plumbers, brick masons, carpenters, painters and decorators to bring these buildings into existence. These first buildings must include classrooms, dormitory rooms, offices, and kitchen and dining room facilities. Finally, the furnishings of all these must be selected and installed. Last, but by no means least, a constant supply of money for materials, labor and other expenses must be made available. We have no record of the number of conferences and committee meetings that were held to deal with these matters during these early days, but we may be sure that there were a great many. Much of this preliminary work had to be done by trustees, particularly by the executive committee of the board of trustees. These were men who already had heavy responsibilities with their own affairs. Here again we have an example of dedicated and even sacrificial service by men who wanted to see Anderson College become a reality.

However important and essential as were these building operations there were other things equally as essential which must be done before college instruction could begin. The academic program had to be established and announced; courses of study must be agreed upon; requirements for graduation had to be settled; the cost of tuition, fees, room and board had to be determined.

One of the most important and difficult problems was the recruiting of competent faculty members. Much time would be required for personal interviews and correspondence with prospective teachers. It is never easy to engage competent college teachers and in this case it would be particularly difficult. Experienced and capable professors

would be hesitant to leave positions in an established college to accept employment in a new institution whose future could not be guaranteed.

Diligent efforts must be made to secure a good quota of students. No doubt a few young ladies attracted by the new venture would voluntarily apply for admission. But to recruit enough qualified students would require an organized effort. Suitable literature for prospective students must be produced and distributed. Such an effort would involve personal visitation and speaking in churches and schools.

From this the reader may get some idea of all that had to be done before the first session was to begin in September 1912.

One of the first questions to be decided was the location of the college. The executive committee began work on this early in 1911.

> The Executive Committee of the board of trustees met on January 31 and February 1, 1911 to visit four sites which were offered for the college location. After serious consideration of all aspects of the offers the Board unanimously accepted the location of the College Heights Land Company, whose president, R. S. Ligon, was also on the College Board of Trustees. The deed to the property, dated August 23, 1911, shows that the property lay partly within and partly without the city limits and contained 33 acres. It provided that unless the grantee, meaning the Board of Trustees of Anderson College, constructed a college building or buildings on said premises within a period of twenty years, the property would revert to the College Heights Land Company.
>
> The site chosen for the yet-to-be constructed college was situated on a high elevation in the northeastern part of the city of Anderson. It seemed to the Board of Trustees that the nearness to the interurban line of the Greenville, Spartanburg and Anderson Railroad Company, which later became the Piedmont and Northern Railroad Company, would offer the desired convenience for traveling facilities which would prove of value to the future students of the College in going to and from their homes. The gentle sloping of the campus offered a location of natural beauty and afforded good drainage of the land. A thousand-foot frontage bordered the Boulevard, an avenue of unusual beauty, along which lay spacious lawns and elegant homes. From the Boulevard the tract had a gentle acclivity running back 387 feet to a plateau, on which the buildings were later located. The level site rose to an elevation of eighteen feet above the Boulevard. A large number of young trees were already growing in the space lying between the intended location of the administration buildings and the dormitories. To the rear of the campus was a natural grove of several acres. The site was within walking distance of the business district and the interurban; students could ride into town within a matter of a few minutes. (Marie Keaton Campbell: A Thesis: *A Historical Study of Anderson College 1911 Through 1930,* pp. 15-17.)

In the minutes of the South Carolina Baptist Convention for 1911 we learn that the trustees of the college met on March 1, 1911 and selected as architects Wheeler and Stern of Charlotte, North Carolina, J. H. Casey of Anderson, and Shand and LaFaye of Columbia. Shortly afterwards plans for the proposed buildings were approved. As noted previously, the trustees had employed J. K. Breedin as general administrator to supervise building operations and, as it later developed, to perform a great many other duties connected with preparing for the opening of the college. Mr. Breedin came to Anderson in June and began work at once. In a brief statement about his experiences during these early months he says that he and his friend Bob King laid the first and the second brick on the building. The plans called for the buildings to be completed by June 15, 1912. The amount called for in the contract was $85,000. As the amount of money on hand was not sufficient for the completion of all details in the buildings some features were temporarily left out. As one of the dormitories neared completion the Ladies Civic League came to the rescue and by various projects succeeded in raising money to make possible the use of the buildings as planned. In this enterprise they were assisted by a newly formed organization of local women known as the Ladies College Association.

Concerning the shortage of funds for construction two or three items of interest may be noted. Mr. Breedin states that the summer of 1911 was "extremely dry and hot" and as a consequence those who had made pledges to the college fund were unable at that time to pay the amounts promised. The trustees felt that no urgent plea should be made at this time to those who had pledged, knowing that in due time they would pay the amounts they had promised. Mr. Breedin further stated that the local trustees "borrowed $50,000 on their private credit in order to begin work." In the meantime the Baptist State Convention was having difficulty in providing what had been previously pledged to Greenville Female College for its building campaign. This meant that no funds from the state convention could be given to Anderson College at this time. In the minutes of the South Carolina Baptist State Convention (1913) we read of a resolution passed by the Convention "to limit the solicitation and receipt of funds for Anderson College to the Saluda Baptist Association." Thus in its early days Anderson College was beset by serious financial problems. However, the faithful and devoted citizens of Anderson County gave sacrificially of time and money and thus overcame the current financial difficulties.

By the middle of August 1912 the first three brick buildings were finished and all knew that students could be received for the first session to open September 18, 1912.

> The colonial architecture gave the buildings an appearance of dignity and distinction, located on a knoll about a hundred yards from the Boulevard. The administration building was flanked on either side by a dormitory, each of which was supported by Doric columns. The main building was three stories high while the dormitories had two floors each. On the first floor of the administration building, to the left and right of the main entrance hall, were offices and parlors. The dining room and kitchen were down a flight of stairs and in the rear of the front hall. On the second floor and above the dining room was located the auditorium with a seating capacity of 650. Directly above the kitchen area on second and third floors were nineteen piano practice rooms. In a cellar underneath the kitchen were located the heating plant and laundry. Directly above the main entrance on second floor was the library room. There were eight regular classrooms on the second and third floors with two large rooms devoted to the science laboratory and domestic science department.
>
> East and West Dormitories were built on a duplicate plan. Each had a front entrance which opened into a broad corridor running the full length of the building. The hallway was very wide at the front entrance which provided space for a living room area. Two studios for directors of music and art were located on either side of the reception hall at the entrance. Each dormitory offered accommodations for 55 students and instructors. Spacious linen and storage closets were built on every floor of the buildings. The outstanding feature of the dormitories was the arrangement of every two rooms into suites with a bathroom to each suite. Thus, every four girls were assured of a service which older dormitories of other institutions did not generally provide. (Marie Keaton Campbell, Thesis, pp. 21-22.)

In these three comfortable buildings all college activities were held for several years. In 1914 Mr. C. S. Sullivan, a loyal supporter of the college, provided the money ($15,500) for the construction of a president's home. This new building was placed about 300 feet east of the East dormitory. It was of colonial architecture and had two stories and a large basement which houses the laundry. By 1916 the number of students enrolled necessitated more dormitory space so the music studios were moved from the dormitories to the home built for the president. In 1965 this building was renovated and is now known as the Sullivan Music Building.

However, even the rooms formerly used as music studios did not provide accommodations for the enlarged enrollment. So the college

added extensions on the back of each dormitory so as to take care of 40 more students. The cost of these additions was $40,000 which according to the minutes of the South Carolina Baptist Convention (1917) was provided by the citizens of Anderson. As the enrollment continued to grow more dormitory facilities were urgently needed. Temporary quarters were arranged in private homes and no new building was provided until about 1921. In the meantime the 75 Million Campaign of the Southern Baptist Convention had been launched and partially completed. Out of the proceeds from this campaign South Carolina received a proportionate share. Out of this amount which South Carolina received a certain percentage was allotted to the Baptist colleges in the state. Anderson College received up to 1921 a total of a little more than $96,000 from this allotment. So a new dormitory was erected at a cost of more than $47,000. This new building provided living accommodations for thirty students. The new dormitory containing three floors was named "Whyte House" after Dean James P. Whyte. In this connection it should be said that out of funds received from this 75 Million Campaign Anderson College was able to procure additional library books, more laboratory facilities and some other needed equipment.

As we noted in the preceding chapter the trustees employed Mr. J. K. Breedin, the first salaried employee, to help with the numerous duties necessary for the beginning of school work in September 1912. Of course all were agreed that a well qualified president should be secured at the earliest possible date. For some reason the trustees had difficulty in getting a recognized leader in Baptist circles to assume this responsibility. An article in the Baptist Courier of May 10, 1911 states that the Reverend Louis J. Bristow of Abbeville, who had been quite active in the establishing of the college, declined to come as president because his church was then engaged in the erection of a new building. Dr. James Pinckney Kinard of Winthrop College also felt that he could not accept the invitation to become the first president. In the minutes of the meeting of the board of trustees on July 20, 1911 there is a statement to the effect that the presidency was offered to Dr. M. B. Adams, of Georgetown, Kentucky. The minutes of the meeting of the trustees on December 6, 1911 stated that Dr. Adams had declined. In this same meeting it was noted that the board was to offer the position of president to Paul V. Bomar of Alabama. Apparently he also declined. Shortly after this the trustees decided to employ Dr. John Alexander Chambliss, a retired Baptist

minister to teach English and to serve temporarily as president on a part time basis.

The man who first bore the title of President of Anderson College was Dr. John Chambliss. In reality he was only "acting president" since by mutual consent it was understood that the burden of administrative work would be borne by Mr. J. K. Breedin. This arrangement was made since the trustees up to the time for the opening of the first session, September 1912, had not been able to secure an outstanding man for president whose reputation would lend prestige to the college. It was learned that an elderly, widely respected and honored minister, Dr. J. A. Chambliss, would be willing to serve the college in the capacity of president until the trustees could find a man to assume these responsibilities. The record of the long ministry of Dr. Chambliss was such as to recommend him most highly.

Dr. Chambliss came from a distinguished family in Baptist life. His father, Dr. A. W. Chambliss, was pastor of the Baptist church in Athens, Georgia when John Alexander was born August 30, 1840. Young Chambliss attended Georgetown College for two years then transferred to Howard College in Alabama where he was graduated with first honors in 1859. While at Howard College he became convinced that he should enter the ministry, so in 1859 he entered Southern Baptist Theological Seminary then in Greenville, South Carolina. He was the first graduate of this school, and was the only man in the graduating class of 1861.

His career as pastor and denominational servant was a varied and remarkable one. His first pastorate was at Sumter, South Carolina beginning in June 1861. He remained there for some five years during which time he served as chaplain in the Confederate army. He was greatly beloved by this church which regretfully accepted his resignation in 1866. For one year he was pastor in Aiken, South Carolina and in 1867 accepted the call to the strong Second Baptist Church in Richmond, Virginia. This pastorate lasted for some four years when Dr. Chambliss resigned because of some differences of opinion on the question of the Lord's Supper. The fact that the love and confidence of the church was retained by him was proved by the gift of $1000.00 made to him by the church at his departure.

In October 1872 he became pastor of the Citadel Square Church in Charleston, South Carolina. He remained in this pastorate for ten years during which time he became a prominent leader in his denomination. He then served in several brief pastorates in such churches as the First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C. and Emmanuel Baptist Church, Baltimore, Maryland. He was editor of the Baptist Courier from 1876-1886.

Dr. Chambliss was a man of scholarly attainments and at various times engaged in teaching at several schools. He was an able writer who might have attained distinction as an author had he chosen

to give himself to this field. He made careful preparation of his sermons and was known as a scholarly preacher. He had the rare gift of combining scholarship with warmth and public appeal in his preaching. One biographer says "Dr. Chambliss is a singularly gifted man; uniting a handsome person, piercing though gentle eye, melodious voice, graceful gesture, finished oratory and brilliant talents, with a heart as tender as a woman's. His warm pressure of the hand and genial smile make it a pleasure to meet him which a stranger never forgets, and win for him the tenderest affection of his people." *(History of the Baptist Denomination in Georgia. Biographical Sketches of Prominent Baptists.)*

Dr. Chambliss was 72 years old when he became president of the college. Apparently he still enjoyed good health, though he did not want to carry the full responsibilities of this office. His long and distinguished career had earned for him a standing which could be an asset to the new college.

In the meantime Mr. Breedin was kept busy supervising the construction of the buildings and doing various other things incident to the official opening of the college. Mr. Breedin left the college several pages of notes relating to his work with the college at this time. Several statements in these notes are ápropos at this point: "Upon my arrival there had been no one chosen for the presidency and the plan was for me to become the treasurer, and Dean in Charge of Administration. I went over the state soliciting students while having some supervision of the general program, including the buildings and furnishing of the college, the adoption of the course of study and the choosing of the faculty. So deeply was I concerned that even every detail of the kitchen required my attention. This was not due to an unwillingness to delegate authority but to calm all the fears of my respected and loyal supporters."

Because of the absence of detailed official records we shall have to leave much to the imagination of the reader. It appears from the papers of Mr. Breedin that he was in fact the president, the dean, the treasurer and general head of the institution since it was agreed by the trustees, Dr. Chambliss and Mr. Breedin that these were his responsibilities.

Mr. Breedin resigned at the end of the first school year 1912-1913. From his account the facts seem to be as follows. Two incidents led to this decision. Out of his own convictions and "on the recommendation of our Lady Principal and others" he decided to have religious services in the college on Sunday nights instead of letting the young ladies

go to the First Baptist Church for night services. "This irritated Dr. and Mrs. Vines and alienated those very helpful people." The other incident, (much more serious) had to do with the teacher of music (Dr. Fisher) who assumed authority which Mr. Breedin felt was unwarranted. He proceeded to suspend or "fire" Dr. Fisher. So the matter assumed such serious proportions that the trustees had a meeting to settle the whole question. Mr. Breedin was exonerated by the board but the friends of the dismissed professor were still angry and feeling was high. The administrator closed the matter with the statement "They (the trustees) supported me, but I knew I would have a divided community and resigned later." Upon leaving he insisted that he had no ill will or hard feelings toward anyone and was deeply grateful for all the friends who had worked with him at the college.

Before the first session was formally opened there was general agreement that several things should characterize the work of this new college: 1. A four year liberal arts program with special attention to certain courses regarded as essential in the education of young women. 2. A college for young women only. 3. A Christian college. This idea had been repeatedly emphasized by the trustees, the citizens of Anderson County and the South Carolina Baptist State Convention. 4. That work should be of highest academic excellence.

The first catalog (1912-1913) contains the following statement of the ideals of the college:

> Perhaps nothing is so vitally needed in education as such training as is actually preparation for the duties of life. Education along traditional lines does not adequately supply the needs of students.
>
> A woman's office in life differs from a man's and training solely in traditional masculine courses fails to prepare her for her distinctive functions. Anderson College is committed to the policy of giving such training as shall be related to the peculiar demand society makes upon women. In accomplishing this, however, there will be no sacrifice of general culture. Epitomized our aim is to graduate cultured, efficient home-makers.
>
> The usual academic branches will be offered, together with music, art, voice, expression, and home economics; but in the academic department we hope, by a general scheme of credits, to appeal to the students to take courses affecting a woman's work.
>
> It is a purpose of the College to insist on good work as a condition of remaining on the roll of the institution. Woman's education has passed the experimental state and thorough work should be required.

This first catalog lists the following departments of Instruction: Bible, Political and Social Science, Philosophy, Art, Music, Voice, Expression, Mathematics, Hygiene and Physical Education, Home Economics, History, Greek and Latin, Geology and Astronomy, French and German, English, Chemistry, Biology, American Federal Government. All can agree that this was an ambitious curriculum for a new college.

This first catalog evidently was issued some months before the first session and was intended primarily to serve as announcements. In it no professors are listed, since at the time of its publication the list of teachers was not completed. The second catalog which was published during the first school year gives the following list of faculty members: John F. Vines, Bible and Ethics; C. M. Faithful, Philosophy and Social Science; John Kolb Breedin, English; Mary Seymour Abbott, Modern Languages; Florence Maddox, Science; Helen Hunter, Ancient Languages; Lucy M. Riser, Mathematics; Olga V. Pruitt, Physiology and Hygiene; Mrs. John Kolb Breedin, Assistant in Mathematics; Charles R. Fisher, Director of Music; Mrs. Charles R. Fisher, Violin and Assistant in Piano; Ellie H. Hudson, Assistant in Piano; Sarah E. Stranathan, Voice; Lulu Darrington Jones, Art; Robbie P. Wakefield, Expression and Physical Culture; Felicia Hall Murray, Domestic Science. We may assume that most, if not all of these, taught in the first session of the college 1912-1913.

Mr. Breedin in his papers speaks of several Andersonians who contributed much during the first session: "Miss Robbie Wakefield, a loyal, efficient and appreciated associate; Dr. Olga Pruitt, a very choice spirit; Mrs. Divver, who helped me keep my hand on everything; Stewart, a colored man who went the rounds every night and reported to me 'Fessor, it's all wound up'; Aunt Sarah, the head cook, who was a jewel."

The first session of the new college opened on September 18, 1912. The first student to enroll in Anderson College was Miss Anna Tribble of Anderson, who later became Mrs. Tom Pearce. The number of students for this first semester was 75 and the enrollment for the second semester brought the number up to 115 whose names are listed in the catalog of 1913-1914. The faculty numbered 16, with three or four additional staff members.

It will be well to pause at this point and try to imagine the feelings of joy, gratitude and thanksgiving which must have been in the hearts of so many people as the college actually began operations.

Scores of devoted citizens who had planned for and dreamed of and contributed to this enterprise could rejoice in this achievement. Loyal trustees who had generously given so much of themselves could enjoy the satisfaction of work well done. The Baptist people of the state could take pride in a new educational institution committed to their care. At last the city of Anderson could anticipate welcoming hundreds of choice young people each year to the community. All the churches of the city would now have the opportunity to minister to the young ladies who would come to live with them. Finally, many parents and their daughters knew that educational advantages were now available to them in their own community. So the new enterprise was launched amid general rejoicing. Perhaps some realized that there would be serious problems and difficulties to be met in the future, but at least a good start had been made.

CHAPTER FOUR

Difficult Years

1913-1916

It will be recalled that Dr. Chambliss was employed to serve the college as president on a temporary basis. He was a man with an illustrious career as a minister and scholar and his standing would lend prestige to the new college. However, he was 72 years old at the time and was not willing to assume the heavy responsibilities of administration. Consequently Mr. J. K. Breedin was asked to handle the many exacting duties of the top office in the college while Dr. Chambliss bore the title of president.

By previous arrangement or agreement the trustees were still endeavoring to find a man for the presidency. By the middle of the first session (1912-1913) the trustees had gradually come to the conclusion that the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Anderson should serve as president. While the churches of all the denominations in Anderson were supporting the college the First Baptist Church sustained a peculiar relationship to the college. The college had been accepted by the South Carolina Baptist State Convention and the First Baptist Church was regarded as the mother church for the college. This strong church had always been served by outstanding pastors. Dr. John F. Vines, pastor at this time, was already established as a denominational leader and in influential citizen. Under these circumstances it was natural for the trustees to turn to Dr. Vines.

Dr. Vines, a native of Tennessee, was born in Jonesboro on October 6, 1873. He attended public schools in his home community and then entered Carson-Newman College in Jefferson City, Tennessee where he was graduated. Having already responded to the call to preach he went to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky. He was graduated from the seminary in 1903. He then became pastor of the Central Baptist Church in Chattanooga, Tennessee. After two years in Chattanooga he accepted the call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Elizabeth City, North Carolina. He came to the First Baptist Church in Anderson in March 1908. Five years later he agreed to serve as president of the college on a temporary basis. He left the Anderson church in 1915 to become the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Roanoke, Virginia. He went as pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church in Kansas City, Missouri

for several years. After completing his ministry in this Kansas City church he served as Director of Evangelism for the Missouri Baptist Convention for several years. He then retired and moved back to his native state of Tennessee.

Dr. Vines was a vigorous and forceful man. Loyal to his denomination he answered many calls for service on various boards during his pastorates. He was a popular evangelistic preacher and was in demand for special campaigns and revival meetings. He was a man of strong convictions and was a fearless foe of the liquor industry, immorality, political corruption and other civic evils. While he could and did fight all the forces of evil he was a warm-hearted, friendly man who loved people and enjoyed serving. He was genuinely concerned with young people and never refused to be a friend to them when the opportunity came.

Early in March 1913 the trustees invited Dr. Vines to become president of the college. This pastor was keenly conscious of his obligations to his church. Since the church was a large and prominent one the responsibilities were quite heavy. Dr. Vines was reluctant to accept the presidency since he felt that his first obligation was to his church. However, when the Board of Deacons, and many individual members insisted that he accept the presidency he finally agreed to serve until the trustees could find a man who would devote full time to this office. He insisted that these trustees continue their search. The election of Dr. Vines was received with acclaim by the friends of the college and especially by the Baptists of South Carolina.

> Dr. Vines is no stranger to South Carolina Baptists. He has for four years and more led one of our strongest churches; and in every respect he has brought it in each succeeding year to higher ground. His influence has extended throughout the state and every general cause that has a heavy task to accomplish seeks his help. Anderson College will find in him a strong support and leader. (*The Baptist Courier,* January 1914)

An item in the minutes of the trustee meeting states "Dr. Vines was inducted into the president's office at a public meeting held in the college auditorium amid much enthusiasm on the part of trustees, students, faculty and a large concourse of friends." In an elaborate program he was officially installed on March 24, 1913. According to an account in the *Baptist Courier* of March 27, 1913 twelve people, representing the various denominations, civic clubs, and city officials spoke briefly. Dr. W. H. Frazer, pastor of the First Presbyterian

Church of Anderson acted as master of ceremonies for the occasion. Mr. R. S. Ligon, chairman of the Building Committee of the college declared that the college was now in the hands of Dr. Vines. At this point an un-named man stood and stated that a number of anonymous citizens, as evidence of their appreciation of and their confidence in the new president, had raised a gift of $25,000 for the college. In his response Dr. Vines declared that up to this time he had been troubled and uncertain about assuming the presidency but that with the assurances given him in the addresses on this occasion he felt "much of the disquietude had rolled away."

With two full time positions it was evident that Dr. Vines would need some help in his duties at the college. The Rev. T. V. McCaul of Clemson College was employed to solicit financial aid for the college. He was to visit churches and individuals in the effort to raise money which was badly needed at the college.

It was in the spring of 1913 that Mr. J. K. Breedin who had played such a big part in the early days at the college resigned. Mr. C. M. Faithful came to the college as vice president shortly after Dr. Vines was installed. He then became dean also and served from 1913 to 1916 as vice president and dean. He was a graduate of William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri and served for a while as Associate President of Liberty Ladies College in Liberty, Missouri. He was a native of Richmond, Virginia and after graduation from college had had considerable experience in college teaching and administration. His work at Anderson College extended over several years during which time he made a substantial and significant contribution to the college.

From the record in the early catalogs it is not possible to give the number or names of faculty members with the exact dates of their service. However, we are including in the appendix to this volume a list of all the faculty members (up to 1968-69) with their department and the date of their employment so far as it is possible to determine.

It seems appropriate at this point to tell briefly of the work of one teacher and staff member who served continuously from the first session for a period of 44 years. This loyal servant of the college was Dr. Olga V. Pruitt. She is a native of Anderson who, after graduation from high school, entered the Women's Medical College of Baltimore where she received her degree in medicine. She then spent one year as an intern in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania then returned to Anderson to begin the practice of medicine in her home community. She was a competent physician who enjoyed a large practice in her city and

county. Before the college was actually founded she was a loyal supporter of the movement to establish a college. So it was natural for her to serve on the staff of the new college. She taught courses in Physiology and Hygiene and as college physician was responsible for the health program of the college. In this capacity she ministered to hundreds of students who came to appreciate her as a warm friend and teacher.

The list of courses as given in the catalog of 1913-1914, the second year, is very impressive. In what may be called the literary or academic department leading to the A. B. degree we find courses in English Language and Literature, Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, History and Political Science, Physical Sciences, Physiology and Hygiene, Philosophy and Social Science, and English Bible. In the Conservatory of Music an unusually large number of courses were listed. In the Art Department appropriate courses for all four years were provided. The Expression Department included courses in Literary Interpretation, Repertoire, Dramatic Art, and Physical Training. The Home Economics Department was considered an important part of the curriculum with basic courses offered. In this latter department Miss Felicia Murray was the competent and well-known instructor (1914-1916).

The catalog for the second year (1913-1914) lists a total of 115 young women students. All of these were from South Carolina except two from North Carolina, and one each from Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. Shortly after this the number of students from states other than South Carolina gradually increased.

As this second year progressed the trustees, remembering their agreement with Dr. Vines, continued their efforts to secure a president on a full-time basis. But again they found this a difficult assignment. Early in the winter they agreed to employ Professor W. H. Hand who was state inspector of the high schools of South Carolina. He was an able and experienced school man with 20 years experience in teaching and administration. He was a graduate of Cornell University and for several years was Professor of Secondary Education in the University of South Carolina. According to an article in the *Baptist Courier* of January 29, 1914 Mr. Hand accepted the offer to become president of Anderson College in January 1914. It looked then as if the trying task of getting a president was accomplished. But this expectation proved to be short-lived. A month later Mr. Hand asked to be released from his contract so as to continue his work with the

state. He argued that he had accepted the presidency at the time because of limited funds for his present work. When these funds were unexpectedly made available he wanted to continue his work. A group of educators made a strong plea to the trustees to release Mr. Hand. But at first the trustees would not agree to do so. However, some two months later the trustees reluctantly agreed to release Mr. Hand from his contract. Thus the trustees were forced to continue their search for a president. However, the anxiety and concern which all felt at this time were relieved shortly by the acceptance of another competent man to become president.

Inasmuch as Dr. Vines had accepted the presidency with reluctance and with the understanding that he would be released as quickly as possible it is only natural that he could do no long-range planning nor develop any significant programs at the school. Since he was a well-known preacher and denominational man he gave considerable prestige to the college, particularly in Baptist circles—and this was important for a new school. He cultivated and strengthened the ties with the Baptist people in the state. Naturally he exercised a strong influence for positive Christian living. He was pastor both to the faculty and the students. As he completed his term of one year it was generally felt that he had served the college well in its early years.

When the trustees agreed to release Mr. Hand from his contract there followed a brief time of disappointment and even discouragement. Dr. Vines had insisted on being relieved as president. The question now in the minds of all the friends of the college was, Who can be found to assume the duties of this responsible position? Then came the announcement by the trustees that Dr. James Pinckney Kinard of Winthrop College, Rock Hill, South Carolina would come as president. Both Dr. Chambliss and Dr. Vines had served temporary terms on a part time basis. Dr. Kinard was to give all his time and energies to this important position. Hopes were revived and enthusiasm was kindled at this good news.

The third president of Anderson College, Dr. James Pinckney Kinard, was a native South Carolinian who was born in Kinards, South Carolina July 17, 1864. He did his college work in the South Carolina Military College from which he earned the Bachelor of Science degree in 1886. Some years later (1895) he received the Ph. D. degree from Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Kinard's entire life was spent in school work. He served for a while as Superintendent of Newberry Male Academy. Winthrop

College had a strong Department of English of which Dr. Kinard served as head for several years. Here he earned a reputation as a scholar and a school man. He was in charge of the English Department at the Citadel of Charleston, South Carolina (1913-1914). Along with his duties as teacher and administrator he found time to write several textbooks.

He was a public-spirited man whose standing was altogether good.

> Besides being a man of high character, broad culture and scholarly attainments, he has had many years of successful experience in teaching and in administrative work at Winthrop College. His natural endowments, coupled with his special training makes him an ideal man for the presidency of a high class college for women. (*The Baptist Courier* April 2, 1914)

The board of trustees held its semi-annual meeting in Citadel Square Baptist Church in Charleston, South Carolina on December 8, 1914. In the minutes of this meeting we find the following significant statements.

> Near the close of last session President John F. Vines resigned after having served most acceptably and effectively. The Board was most fortunate in securing James P. Kinard, Ph. D., as his successor. A native of this state, graduated from the Citadel and from Johns Hopkins University, for seventeen years consecutively he was a professor in Winthrop College, the largest woman's college in the state. Possessed of keen business sagacity and insight, a large portion of the executive work at Winthrop was assigned to him during those years, and he has always proved equal to any task that fell his lot. By training, therefore, as well as by natural ability and trend of thought he is fitted for the presidency of Anderson College.
>
> Dr. Kinard's personality is refined, gentle and attractive. A man without rude masculinity, having that peculiar charm and winsomeness of manner which is sometimes described as magnetism. Dr. Kinard is a man of broad knowledge, profound thinking and force of character. The Baptists of the state may well be congratulated that he has been secured for labors in denominational education in South Carolina.

This statement was a part of the regular report of the college to the Baptist State Convention. When published, it brought encouragement to all the friends of the college.

In the minutes of this same meeting, some four months after Dr. Kinard took office, we find a strong commendation of the faculty which the new president had employed:

> In this connection we desire to pay tribute to the faculty which Dr. Kinard has assembled. We believe that individually and collectively no better faculty could be secured. With a knowledge of educators gained through years of personal touch, President Kinard knew where to look for trained men and women, and how to secure them.

The catalog of Dr. Kinard's first year gives the names and departments of sixteen teachers including Professor Faithful who held the title of Vice President and Professor of Philosophy and Bible. The number of students listed in this catalog is as follows:

In the college	51
Preparatory	23
Special students	69
(excluding duplicates)	
Total enrollment	143

Early in the administration of Dr. Kinard economic conditions were developing which caused a drop in enrollment and resulted in serious concern for the trustees and the administration. In the meeting of the trustees referred to above this distressing trend was considered:

> From the financial statement it will be seen that the college has not been able to run altogether without debt, a condition due partly to (the purchase of) additional equipment, and partly to the unfortunate financial depression that fell upon the South in the early fall. In such a time parents turned naturally to less expensive institutions and Anderson College opened with a smaller number than it had expected and provided for.
>
> Under these circumstances Anderson College expects, without lowering its tone and character, to lower the cost of attendance. hoping in this way to make it possible for many students to attend who have desired to do so, but because of the difference in price have gone to other institutions.

In this same meeting of trustees a significant request was voted. In view of the imperative needs of the college the trustees asked for the privilege of canvassing the state during the next three years in the effort to raise $100,000 for the college. This was a courteous, respectful request in which it was stated that for these first four years no plea for money from the convention had been made except in the Saluda Association.

In view of the serious financial conditions at the college the board asked for authorization "to issue bonds to any amount not exceeding $75,000.00, such bonds to be secured by mortgage of all the college property, both real and personal, and to run for such a length of time,

and to be in such denominations, and to bear such rate of interest as the Board of Trustees may determine."

This serious financial situation prevailed during the administration of Dr. Kinard. In the catalog of 1921-22 in the brief historical sketch of the college the distressing situation of this time was referred to as follows:

> The conditions which confronted the institution were serious from a financial standpoint. Its administration under Dr. Vines and Dr. Kinard was not responsible. Their labors for the college were self-sacrificing and heroic. It was a situation which has confronted nearly all denominational colleges at their beginning. The first four sessions, therefore, are to be remembered as the years of struggle and pain when much anxiety was mingled in the life of the institution, and they are never to be regretted.

In the meeting of the trustees on February 2, 1915 two items indicate that the South Carolina Baptist Convention gave approval to the two special requests of the college made at the convention session of 1914. The trustees took all the steps necessary for the borrowing up to $75,000 to be secured by a mortgage on the college property. Then an open discussion was held on securing the proper man to canvass the state for money and for students. Since no further note on this latter item occurs in the minutes we do not know the results of such an effort. However, it would appear that the financial condition remained critical for several years afterward.

One can see that President Kinard was constantly faced with financial difficulties. General economic conditions caused a drop in enrollment even though as we have seen, the trustees lowered the amount of students costs. Under these conditions it was hard to secure gifts from individuals. However it was during his presidency that Mr. Charles S. Sullivan who had been a constant supporter of the college, announced his intention of providing the money for the erection of a comfortable home for the president. This home was built shortly after Dr. Kinard left the college.

In addition to the competent teachers which Dr. Kinard had secured, he employed the first regular full-time librarian in 1915. There were but few changes in the curriculum under President Kinard. The school remained a four year liberal arts college which awarded the A. B. degree to its graduates. A two year preparatory department was also maintained. In addition a limited number of special students were enrolled from time to time.

While it is not specifically stated, it seems quite evident that financial difficulties were the chief cause leading to the resignation of Dr. Kinard. In a meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees held March 4, 1916, the resignation of President Kinard was read. A motion was made and passed to defer action on this until the members of the executive committee could have further conference with Dr. Kinard. Apparently the conference with the president did not result in change of mind. In the minutes of the executive committee held on March 14, 1916, we read that: "The resignation of Dr. James P. Kinard as president of the college was read, and after being fully discussed, and after a statement that Dr. Kinard insisted on its acceptance, on motion duly made and seconded it was accepted to take effect at the close of the present term." The secretary of the executive committee was instructed to convey to Dr. Kinard the sincere regrets of the board.

Thus the work of the third president of the college came to an end. There is every indication that Dr. Kinard was genuinely respected and greatly appreciated for his work at Anderson College. It fell his lot to labor in a situation handicapped by financial problems which naturally placed limitations on his hopes and plans for the college. He did the best he could and was respected as a Christian gentleman and an able administrator.

In the first meeting of the trustees in June after Dr. Kinard had completed his work the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved that the board of trustees of Anderson College in annual session June 5, 1916 herewith places on record its sincere appreciation of the character and services of the retiring President Dr. J. P. Kinard and his wife who have deserved and received the affection of all the friends of the college in their work with and for the institution they have loved and served so sincerely. We commend Dr. and Mrs. Kinard to all men as worthy of all the good fortune and success which may come to them in their new field of labor."

Upon completing his work at Anderson College he returned to Winthrop College where he later served with distinction as its second president. Dr. Kinard passed away in 1951. Funeral services were held at Rock Hill, South Carolina. Dr. Denmark and several other members of Anderson College were present to represent the college where he had earlier served as president.

CHAPTER FIVE

The Four-Year College at Its Height

1916-1927

With the resignation of President Kinard the trustees were faced again with the difficult assignment of securing a president for Anderson College. In 1915 Dr. John F. Vines, who had been pastor of the First Baptist Church of Anderson since March 1908, resigned to answer the call to the First Baptist Church of Roanoke, Virginia. Shortly after the departure of Dr. Vines the Anderson church had secured the services of a man who was destined to have a long and distinguished career as pastor of the church and as president of Anderson College.

Because of the unusual relationship between the church and the college Dr. White was elected as a member of the board of trustees of the college shortly after coming to Anderson. According to the record Dr. White was reluctant to serve as a trustee because of the precarious financial conditions at the college. However, he responded to this call and quickly entered into the affairs of the college.

Dr. John E. White was a dynamic man who quickly made a deep impression on all who were associated with him. When Dr. Kinard's resignation was first given to the board of trustees on March 4, 1916, these trustees were forced to think of securing his successor providing Dr. Kinard should insist on leaving the college. For many reasons it was natural for the trustees to turn to this new pastor. There is no record of a conference between these trustees and Dr. White, but it is safe to assume that one or more conferences were held. In the *Baptist Courier* of October 21, 1920 Dr. White was quoted as saying: "My final acquiescence was inwardly yielding to the demand made upon me by the interests of the First Baptist Church, so through the resolution of the deacons and the unanimous standing vote of the congregation, I accepted the presidency of Anderson College, as pastor of the First Baptist Church." It is significant that in the same meeting (March 14, 1916) in which Dr. Kinard's resignation was accepted the minutes state "On motion Dr. J. E. White was unanimously elected as President of Anderson College to take effect at the expiration of this term." His salary was fixed at $1,800 per year payable monthly with the understanding that his daughter have free board and tuition. Salary to begin at his "pleasure." Of course it was understood that

Dr. White would continue as pastor of the church and that his college work would be an "extra" service.

Dr. John Ellington White, the fourth man to become president of Anderson College, was in his prime at this time. He was known throughout the South as one of its most eloquent preachers. Few men in the Southern Baptist Convention of this period were more highly esteemed or exerted a wider influence.

Dr. White came from a substantial family in central North Carolina. He was born in Clayton, December 19, 1868. He entered Wake Forest College where he received the A. B. degree in 1890. In 1905 his alma mater conferred on him the honorary D. D. degree. Baylor University awarded the same degree to him in 1910. He was ordained to the ministry in 1892. He had four notable pastorates during his career as a minister: First Baptist Church, Edenton, North Carolina 1893-1896; Second Baptist Church of Atlanta, Georgia 1901-1916; First Baptist Church, Anderson, South Carolina, 1916-1927; First Baptist Church of Savannah, Georgia 1927-1931.

Between his pastorates in Edenton and Atlanta (1896-1901) Dr. White served as Secretary of Missions of the North Carolina Baptist Convention. He had a peculiar concern for mountain young people and did much to help them obtain the benefits of an education. He was president for a while of the Clifton Conference for Negro schools. While pastor in Savannah he became president of the Georgia Baptist Convention 1931, and served as Vice President of the Southern Baptist Convention one year (1930-1931). He was the author of six books which dealt largely with life in the South as he knew it. During his pastorate in Anderson, Dr. Annie Dove Denmark, a teacher at Anderson College and later, its president, took careful notes on many of his sermons. One alumna, who was a student at this time comments: "I used to see Miss Denmark at church and was fascinated by her sitting with her notebook and pen in hand as she took notes on Dr. White's sermons. She wrote in long hand. I can also remember that some people thought she was rather queer to write out Dr. White's sermons. How mean they were! I have been helped by reading these messages. I'm glad Miss Denmark did this." Dr. Denmark prepared these sermons for publication and they appeared in book form in 1932 under the title *White Echoes*. The introduction to this volume of sermons was written by Dr. W. J. McGlothlin at the time president of Furman University. Dr. McGlothlin speaks of Dr. White:

> Dr. John E. White was one of the noblest preachers Southern Baptists have produced in recent years. He was a thinker in constant touch with the religious, social, and political thought of his time, and a preacher of rare power. There was a breadth and reach and power in his sermons which was unusual among preachers of his day. With it all there was a profound sympathy with the deepest and best in man which gave to his preaching peculiar power, especially with the more cultured and thoughtful of his congregation. Wherever he went he was recognized as a preacher of the first order. (Page V)

The generous nature of Dr. Kinard is revealed in his cooperating with the new president in conducting an enlargement campaign for Anderson College for the session to begin in September 1916.

Dr. White's inauguration was held on September 14, 1916 as the new session was to begin. From this time onward there appears a new note of hope and enthusiasm in all the work of the college. This optimism is reflected in college publications, in trustee meetings and especially in enlarged enrollment. It would appear that all felt the college affairs were now in the hands of a dynamic, able leader.

In the meeting of the trustees on June 5, 1916, three items of interest were discussed. Resolutions of appreciation were voted to George H. Bailes for his generous gifts of books and furniture for the library. It was voted to designate one section of the library for this gift and this to be "perpetually distinguished by an appropriate tablet bearing the inscription 'The Florence Bailes Memorial Library.'"

The constantly recurring spectre of debt was again in evidence with the announcement that the net loss in operations for the year was $51,893.81. A third item was the decision "to open a new set of books and to operate a new system of bookkeeping entirely separate and distinct from all former business matters of the college providing for detailed information of the financial condition of the college at the end of every quarter." It is worthy of note that financial reports in detail appear in the records of trustee meetings hereafter.

In the meeting of the trustees on February 22, 1917 the administration was authorized to borrow $50,000 to relieve the financial distress. It was decided also to proceed at once to collect all pledges previously made to the college which at the time were not paid. The increase in enrollment is indicated by the vote of the trustees to proceed as soon as possible with the erection of additional dormitory facilities. In the next meeting of the trustees (May 28, 1917) the executive committee was authorized to borrow a sum of money not to exceed $10,000 for putting up a new dormitory.

This meeting on May 28, 1917 marked the close of the first year of the administration of Dr. White. In this session "A hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Dr. John E. White and Z. J. Edge for the splendid record made during the year." In this meeting Z. J. Edge was elected Assistant President and Treasurer of the college. Dr. White submitted the names of a number of teachers he recommended for election to the faculty. These were elected by vote, and the president was authorized to fill any vacancies which might occur from time to time. Then the board voted "to elect Dr. John E. White, president of the college for a term of five years." A forward step was taken by the appointment of Judge H. H. Watkins and Ernest Cochran as a committee to draw up by-laws to govern the board of trustees and the executive committee of the board of trustees.

In the catalog of 1916-1917 one may find a number of items which give an idea of the actual operations on the campus itself. In the list of officers of instruction Dr. White is listed not only as president but as teacher of Biblical Literature and Lecturer. From this it appears that Dr. White actually taught some classes in Biblical Literature and did some general lecturing. One may wonder how he found time for this with the other demands on his time. It is interesting to note also that already there were several "Student Organizations" which presumably were functioning. Among these were two Literary Societies (Estherian and Lanier), The Student Cooperative Association, Young Women's Auxiliary, Young Women's Christian Association, Yearbook staff, Athletic Association, and Dramatic Association.

During the first year of Dr. White's administration the curriculum remained as it had been. However, in the next year significant changes were inaugurated. The School of Education was established as a special feature. The chief purpose of this was to assist the public school system by providing special classes for prospective teachers and by a program of what today is called "Practice Teaching." This would be a direct and valuable help for students who planned to teach in the public schools. This "School of Education" immediately met with public favor. It was especially commended by officials of the public schools in Anderson and Anderson County. The public relations value of this to the college is easily observable.

Dr. White also reorganized the curriculum into a system of departments or schools each to be uniformly contributing to the general requirements for graduation.

One of the most significant and timely changes came in the Department of Bible and Christian Service. This new program was an effort to relate the work of the college more directly to the programs in local churches. It was essentially a "teacher training" program as suggested by the Baptist Sunday School Board. College credit was given for certain of these courses, since great care was taken that these courses should be academically respectable. In addition those students who did acceptable work were given a special "King's Teacher Diploma" by the Baptist Sunday School Board. The favorable reception of this program is indicated by the fact that in the first year 63 students were awarded this diploma. This program was later altered and enlarged so that in the next year 183 students were enrolled in these classes which were taught by Dr. J. C. Dunford, though several years later it was discontinued. Thus the program which had as its chief purpose the training of students proved to be of tremendous value to the college in its relations with local churches and the denomination.

During Dr. White's first year Professor John T. Miller, (B. A. Mercer University) was dean. As already noted Z. J. Edge was Secretary-Treasurer and later became assistant to the president. These two men together with Dr. White made an intensive effort to secure new students with the result that the number increased to 210 young women. Since dormitory facilities were not adequate for the increasing number of regular students the preparatory or academy program was discontinued.

In the meeting of the board of trustees at the end of Dr. White's second year he submitted a formal report to the board. This report was most encouraging. Dr. White stated: "It gives me pleasure to report to the board of trustees that the session of 1917-1918 of Anderson College has been a marked advance in the life and work of the college. More students have been enrolled and the special departments better patronized. Steadiness has characterized the internal life of the institution in student body and faculty."

The president then reported two items of significance. The loan of $50,000 authorized last year had been negotiated. Then because of the increase in the number of students the additional dormitories formerly authorized had been completed and furnished at a total cost of $35,006.92. The president then announced that the total enrollment for 1917-1918 was 231. Of these 137 were boarding students.

The financial condition was then reviewed in detail. While it had improved some during the year the college still owed something over $60,000. The president then announced plans for a vigorous campaign to begin in September to raise $60,000 with the expectation of securing $25,000 of this amount in Anderson County. He announced also plans for beginning June 1 an intensive effort to secure more students for the year 1918-1919. Finally Dr. White announced that six able men and 15 women as teachers had been secured for the forthcoming year with total salary budget of $17,715.00.

The board of trustees met on December 12, 1919 and adopted a resolution offered by Dr. White which in substance requested the General Board of the Baptist State Convention to approve: (1) The architect's plans and specifications for a dormitory to accommodate 100 girls to cost about $100,000, (2) a steam heating plant to cost about $40,000 and (3) enlarging the dining room at a cost of about $10,000. The college was to urge immediate approval so that construction could begin as early as possible. The resolution called for these funds of not more than $150,000 "to be provided from the apportionment made to Anderson College from the 75 Million Campaign." In the event these requests were granted the executive committee of the board was empowered to proceed at once with the construction of these buildings.

At the close of World War I Southern Baptists entered upon a unique and far reaching movement to meet the pressing needs of work at home and abroad. This movement called the 75 Million Campaign, had as its objective the raising of $75,000,000 over a period of five years. This was over and above the regular program of local churches. With remarkable unity and contagious enthusiasm the project developed. More than $90,000,000 was finally pledged. However, financial conditions became critical and not all the pledges were paid. Regardless of the failure to raise the goal of 75 million dollars the amount collected was far greater than anything ever achieved by Southern Baptists. According to the general agreement, each state was to receive its proportionate amount, and each state was to decide how its receipts should be used. Naturally the Baptist colleges of the state expected to receive substantial financial aid. Anderson College was therefore entitled to ask for its share of these funds.

The upward trend in conditions at the college is reflected in the lengthy and encouraging report of Dr. White to the trustees on May 24, 1920. The total number of students was 277. This was

absolute capacity and "many applications had to be declined for lack of dormitory space." The lengthy financial report shows considerable improvement though some long-standing obligations had yet to be met. The president was counting heavily on substantial funds from the 75 Million Campaign to be paid in the five year period.

The college had received several gifts designated for scholarships. Mr. J. J. Fretwell contributed 20 scholarships for $150 each. The total number of scholarships was 72. President White noted that "Anderson College is providing twice as many scholarships for deserving young women as any institution under denominational control in the state or the South." The president reported that a new venture of the college, the Piedmont Normal Summer School, last summer matriculated 162 students and operated with a balance of $430. He indicated that this new school might become a permanent part of the program of Anderson College. It was announced that the contract had been let and actual work begun on the new dormitory.

An item of current interest is noted in this meeting of the trustees: "Mr. R. S. Ligon donated a deed to Anderson College to the path from the college via the College Station to Calhoun Street on the following condition: 'That the future paving assessments remaining unpaid at his death be assumed by the college, and that such steps be taken so as this walkway will remain as college property.'"

At the end of his fifth year Dr. White made his most optimistic report to the trustees on June 2, 1921. "The past session is regarded by us all as the best in the history of the college. . . . Anderson College is now justly approved as one of the most admirable educational situations in the country." The State Convention had sent in during the past year a total of $97,679.57. Many long-standing obligations had been paid off. The financial campaign of 1918 had resulted in receipts of something over $40,000. Approximately one fourth of the $200,000 promised from the 75 Million Campaign had been paid. During the previous year the college earned a total of $105,650 about 90 percent of which had been collected.

While these financial statements were encouraging President White had to report some disappointing facts. "The collapse of business prosperity came down upon us suddenly in the fall." This was especially disastrous to the scholarships which had been so helpful in meeting expenses. President White warned that the greatest caution should be exercised in financial matters for the forthcoming session. "In memory of past history it is regarded as supremely important

that the closest watch be kept upon the danger of deficits in current administration." Regarding prospects for the session of 1921-1922 Dr. White frankly expressed doubt about the number of students to be enrolled, but did state that: "We anticipate not less than 300 students for the forthcoming session."

In the annual meeting of the trustees on May 31, 1922, the president submitted a long and rather detailed report. Two general impressions may be gained from the report. First, the president was highly pleased with the work at the college during the year. The morale of faculty, staff and students was commendable. In his judgment the work being done by the faculty was the best on record to that date. "The actual achievements of the college in solid work of the student body and in the coherence and cooperation of faculty, and in general deportment and enthusiasm this has been a better year than any of those preceding. The morale of Anderson College is simply superb, and I am in position to know that the college life is steady and confirmed in loyalty." The extent and quality of academic work was such as to increase the reputation of the college in academic circles. The college was enjoying the approval of educators and at last was doing solid work of which all could be proud.

However, the constant problem of finances was much in evidence. The enrollment had suffered a slight decrease resulting in a modest deficit. Added to this was the fact that quite a number of donors of scholarships had withdrawn their support. A general but wide-spread recession was affecting the operation of the college. Already the falling off in receipts from the 75 Million Campaign was distressing. While this decrease was proportionate (each school getting its share of receipts) it created serious difficulties for Anderson College whose resources were limited and whose financial obligations were already embarrassing.

The hope of a better day in financial matters was expressed by President White: "It will be a happy and healthy condition when the college can close its year with a surplus sufficient to carry us through to the opening of the next session without borrowing. I do not see how this can be done at present." The college had been compelled to use much current income money to pay interest on debts and for improvements on the plant.

Because of the importance of scholarships for worthy but needy students the president stated that he recommended a plan to create an Association of Founders Scholarships for Anderson College. He stated

that this plan was being used quite successfully in other schools and that he believed it would be of significant help to Anderson College.

In closing his report on the year the president turned to the past to remind the trustees that the many hard and trying experiences of the past were not in vain. "The last six years have been a story of constructive progress and growing enthusiasm. We do not propose to allow the discouraging conditions of agriculture and business to halt our progress." Such a spirit could embolden and encourage these trustees who had so often labored over difficulties in keeping the college in operation. The president was indeed a tower of strength, a commanding figure whose leadership was inspiring.

By the close of the session in the spring of 1923 colleges were already aware of developments which gave cause for grave concern. The economic conditions were quite disturbing. Money was not easily obtainable and people were cautiously withholding gifts to the colleges. This was true of all schools, both tax-supported and church colleges. For Baptists the situation was revealed in the distressing failure of people to pay pledges made to the 75 Million Campaign. Colleges had projected plans on the assumption that these pledges would be paid. As receipts continued to diminish these schools realized the problems they must face.

In his report to the board of trustees on May 29, 1923 President White presented the facts in detail. With a decreased enrollment it was deemed wise again to offer courses for sub-freshmen. At some length Dr. White gave the picture of conditions which the Baptist colleges of South Carolina faced. With four Baptist colleges for women the available funds when divided would be far from adequate. As for Anderson College the year had been a good one in its actual program on the campus. Class work had been of a high order and the morale of both faculty and students had been altogether good. But the problem was financial support. "The trustees should know that the problem (financial) of Anderson College is not yet fully solved." Thus the constantly recurring difficulties of financial support were much in evidence.

In the second part of his report to the trustees President White introduced for the first time a matter which was destined to play a big part in the life of the college within the next few years. This was the question of standardization. Some years prior to this time The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools had been organized. This was in line with the establishing of similar associations

in other regions of the United States. The chief function of these Associations was to set up and enforce a set of standards which must be met by a college of top quality or rank. These standards included all academic matters, finances, administrative organization and policies, and all other phases of college life. In order to be accredited by the Association a college must meet these specified standards. In fairness it should be said that there were tremendous advantages in this program. The end-result has been vast improvement in the programs of member colleges. One may wonder if such beneficent results could have been obtained in any other way. As the movement gained momentum, colleges which at first were opposed to it, gradually accepted it and in most cases were received as members and duly accredited.

However, there were serious objections to it. President White was openly opposed to this standardization. He felt that the trend in education was too materialistic. He felt that its emphasis on externals turned attention away from what he thought was the real nature of education, namely, emphasis upon mental and spiritual insight. Some regarded the Association as an autocratic body whose authority was altogether too great. Of course the real issue was the effect on a school which did not measure up to these standards and thus was not "accredited." In a word it meant that a college outside the Association had almost no standing in the academic world. Credits earned in such a college would not in most cases be accepted by graduate schools. This would have a far-reaching effect in securing desirable students. Why should a student enter a college for four years work only to discover at graduation that his credits earned there were not recognized?

At the time Anderson College could not meet the requirements for membership in this Association. These requirements included a strict policy on entrance credits which at present the college could not meet. Also the curriculum would have to undergo considerable adjustment. The chief difficulty was financial. The college had no endowment and but little prospect of securing sufficient endowment. Its general financial condition would not be considered favorable. So Dr. White explained the problem which this forced upon the college. While all other colleges would have to meet these requirements it seemed particularly difficult for Anderson College. However, since it is necessary to be realistic in dealing with the matter of accreditation Dr. White recommended to the board of trustees several suggestions: (1) "That we shall be authorized to announce that beginning with

the session of 1924 Anderson College shall require 15 units with one condition for entrance, and beginning with the session of 1925-1926, 15 units unconditional will be required for entrance (2) "In order further to meet the pressure of standardization we should be authorized to strengthen our faculty by having as heads of departments professors who have recognized post-graduate standing (3) "That the trustees shall realize the absolute necessity for endowment (4) "We recommend that the trustees authorize the use of $2,500 of the 75 Million Campaign funds in building up the library."

Dr. White observed that "every one of our five colleges is showing considerable deficits this year." His final word on finances was that "the actual present emergency is greater because of the difficulties we are having in making collections which the books show are due to be made." As of May 1923 the prospects for enrollment were decidedly better than last year.

As a final item in his report President White raised the question of nationalizing the sororities and asked for the advice of the trustees on this question.

In the eighth report to the trustees in the spring of 1924 the president first reviewed the brief history of the college. In his judgment Anderson College "was born to live and grow." "We have reached the perspective from which the earlier years appear in their true logic of sowing in tears to reap in joy, and of pain which makes for power." The total enrollment for these eight years was exactly 3000 students The college had made use of a little over $1,000,000. Of this amount $220,000 had been contributed by the people of Anderson. The 75 Million Campaign had provided $175,213.00. From fees and other college income $605,000 had been collected. From these facts Dr. White commented on the generosity of the citizens of Anderson, and declared that the Baptist State Convention has liberally confirmed the confidence of the citizens of Anderson in presenting this college to its fostering control." Dr. White reported that at last the remainder of a loan of $50,000 made by The Virginia Trust Company had been paid. But he warned that at least $10,000 in additional funds would be needed for the forthcoming session. Realizing that despite certain objections the standards of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools would ultimately have to be met Dr. White suggested that if $30,000 a year extra were provided for the college this would satisfy the requirement of a $500,000 endowment.

President White recommended that "Anderson College should differentiate itself somewhat by a particular emphasis on the training of public school teachers and in other vocational directions." He stated that the Department of Education at the college should be immediately more than doubled in curriculum and teaching force. How far this recommendation may have been realized we have no record.

Fortunately Dr. White presented to the trustees each year a rather full report of the operation of the college. Much of the material in this chapter has been taken from the official minutes of trustee meetings. Without these records we should have but little official information on the administration of President White. It is regrettable that we have no minutes of trustee meetings for the next two or three years (1924-1927). The next meeting with any minutes was held in the First Baptist Church on August 2, 1927. This brief record states that "At Dr. White's request his resignation was made effective September 1." A committee consisting of Mr. Bailes, Mr. Vandiver, and Dr. Smethers was appointed to confer with Superintendent R. C. Burts of Rock Hill with regard to the presidency of the college.

Since we do not have the minutes of trustee meetings for the last three years of Dr. White's administration there were no doubt many interesting events of which we can not be sure. For example, we should like to know the details connected with Dr. White's resignation. As noted above the resignation became effective September 1, 1927. We know also that he resigned as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Anderson and became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Savannah, Georgia in the summer of 1927.

From other sources we learn a few facts of interest in the closing years of Dr. White's presidency. Back in 1920-21 the number of students had reached an all-time high of 305. Following this there was a rather steady increase in the enrollment until the year of 1926 when 344 students were doing college work. This increase was attributed to specific efforts in three directions: (1) To enroll more students in its immediate territory, (2) To enlist students from out of state by advertising in national magazines, (3) To revise the curriculum so as to offer more vocational courses.

There remained the old problem of finances. Economic conditions were still critical and it was still difficult to obtain money for regular operations and to pay debts which had been incurred in past years. Shortage of funds made it impossible to provide much-needed new buildings and equipment.

Finally, the pressure for standardization as required by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools steadily increased.

Thus the administration of Dr. John E. White came to an end with serious problems to be encountered. But this was not the fault of Dr. White. Indeed one wonders if any other man could have done more — or even as much — as Dr. White achieved. By any standard of measurement the administration of John E. White was the most fruitful, and even brilliant in the history of the college up to that time.

Professor Charles S. Sullivan in his "Brief History of Anderson College" declares:

> The coming of Dr. White brought prestige to the college; for he was a leader in his denomination and widely known throughout the South. Under him the college reached a high-water mark in patronage and educational efficiency; and if certain problems were still unsolved at the time of his withdrawal, his influence left nevertheless a lasting impression, and the college will long cherish his memory.
>
> During all these years the college had been rendering substantial service. The local community in particular had benefited though many students had attended from other parts of South Carolina and the nation. Not that there was anything unusual about its activities and course of study; these followed traditional lines. But several hundred young women had been graduated; many others had remained within its walls for a year or more; and these had gone away to become home-makers, teachers, stenographers and the like, while a number not small in the aggregate, had been inspired to continue their training in advanced institutions. Growth had been slow but it had been steady (p. 10).

For the 50th anniversary celebration of Anderson College in February 1961 tributes were paid to the founders of the college. Dr. Annie D. Denmark, a close associate of Dr. White was chosen to express appreciation of his service to Anderson College. Her sincere and eloquent tribute follows:

> Dr. White was my friend both in church and college. The notes which I took from his chapel talks and sermons have helped me to see life whole, and have pointed my steps along the road we know leads onward toward the city of God. At the 1925 commencement meeting of the Alumnae Association of Anderson College, I was asked to give an appraisal of Dr. White as the college President and benefactor. What I wrote about him then is as timely now as ever. It follows.
>
> "In the first place let us consider Dr. White's worth to Anderson College from a purely external point of view. Dr. White is everywhere recognized as one of the really great men of our Southland.

His reputation as a preacher, as a thinker, as a leader in the denomination, as a man of brilliant and scintillating mental abilities stands undisputed all through our Southern territory. This public estimation of him accounts for the constant demands made upon him to go here, yonder, and everywhere — such demands being limited only by his strength and the hours in the day.

"The fact that Dr. White is a man of renown and distinction is not confined to the South alone. Each summer, as I come into contact with great men at Chautauqua, I ask, always with pride, if they know Dr. John E. White. If the answer is not in the affirmative, it is usually to the effect that 'I have heard about him' — or 'I know something of his fame.'

"Now what does this purely exterior, outwardly perceptible influence of our president mean to our Alma Mater? What difference does it make to an institution whether its president be a man of wide fame, or a man unknown save within limited bounds? There are incalcuable emanations of economic value, social value, spiritual value to Anderson College, set into operation all through the Southland, from the mere fact that Dr. White is the man he is, and that he is our president.

"In the second place, let us try to appraise Dr. White's worth to Anderson College from the point of view of his internal capabilities — and this is more difficult of description than the first. His culture, his poise, his self-possession, his peace-loving nature, his keen spiritual perception — all these qualities are the underlying source of his power, and the explanation of why he has achieved success and made a name for himself and for Anderson College. We are reminded that these are the same attributes which Jesus possessed, and which He came to show us how we might also incorporate into our lives. Dr. White is able to insure and uplift, and feed men's souls, because of the fact that he has previously bathed and wrapped and fed his own soul through prayer to God.

"Another strikingly Christian attitude which Dr. White has maintained, and which has sprung absolutely from his sense of vital relationship with God, is the way he has met opposition and criticism, both personal and affecting the college. He has not allowed opposition to discourage him, not embitter him, nor intimidate him, nor deflect him from his mission; nor has he wasted time in an effort to counteract his antagonists.

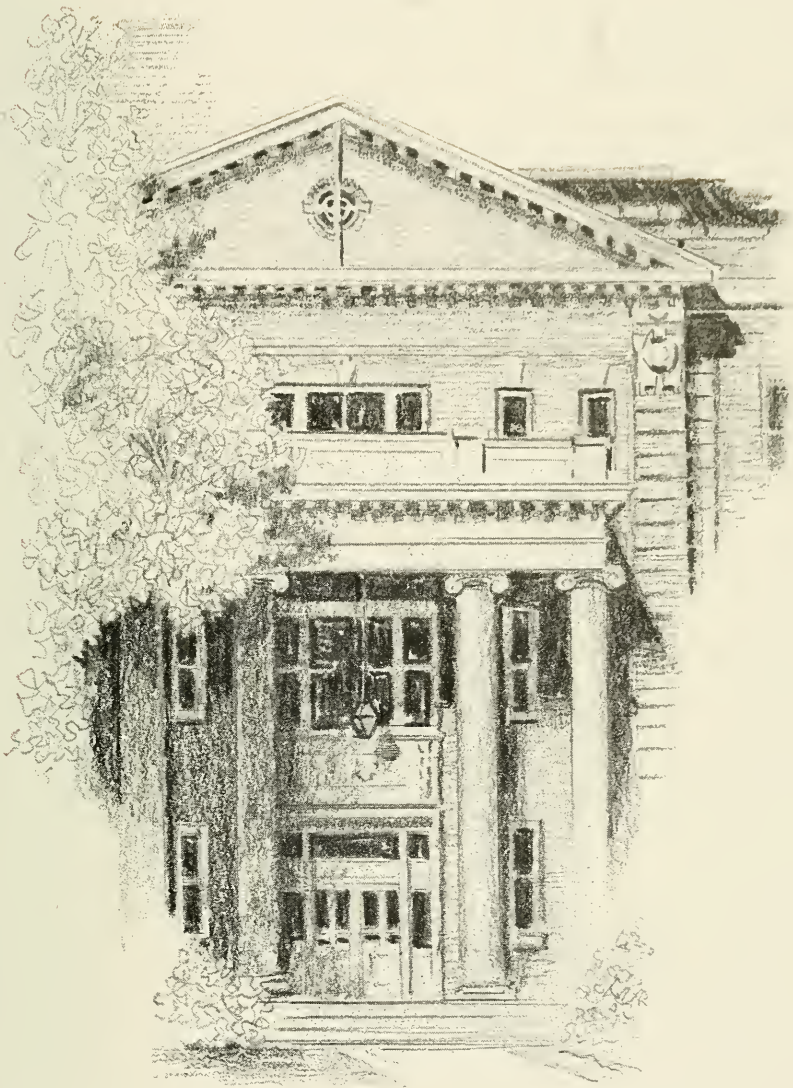
"Now in the last place we will think about the eternal values — those values of infinite duration, which in the very nature of things are the logical sequence of such life upon a student body of the susceptible adolescent age. Some things we must wait to learn about — wait until we can gaze into heavenly records; and this is one of those things. Words break down when we try to express with them the total weight of Dr. White's influence in Anderson College: that part of his influence which is immortal, continuous, everlasting."

As we stated earlier in this chapter Dr. White left Anderson in the summer of 1927 to become pastor of the First Baptist Church of Savannah, Georgia. In this city and state his ministry was fully as illustrious as in former pastorates. He occupied places of honor and responsibility up until the end of his life. On July 21, 1931 exactly four years after leaving Anderson he passed away in Savannah when only 63 years of age. Close friends say that he had intimations of death some weeks before he passed away. On one occasion he remarked "Death has got my range." While commenting on the question of death he once declared, "There is nothing wrong with death. It is fine. It is with us that something is wrong. We are lonely." Thus this great Christian who had so often preached on the Christian's victory over death calmly and confidently responded to the final summons.

The White family had always loved Anderson and in response to the previous request of Dr. White they brought the body back to Anderson. Funeral services conducted by Dr. Louie D. Newton, pastor of Druid Hills Baptist Church of Atlanta, were held in the church where Dr. White had preached so eloquently for 11 years. An overflow crowd was present for this service. Among these were distinguished ministers, public officials, fellow educators and devoted friends from all walks of life. Both before and after the funeral service papers carried eloquent tributes to this beloved preacher and distinguished citizen. His impact on the state, the city and the college was greater than any could express.

He was laid to rest in beautiful Silverbrook Cemetery in his beloved city of Anderson. An impressive stone was erected over his grave as the gift of the citizens to whom he had meant so much.

With the close of Dr. White's administration we reach the end of an era in the history of Anderson College. In the next chapters we shall deal with the significant and far-reaching changes which came shortly afterward.



PART TWO . . . *Never Faint*

CHAPTER SIX

President Annie Dove Denmark

As stated in the preceding chapter the close of Dr. John E. White's administration marked the end of one era in the history of Anderson College. For 15 years the little college had bravely struggled through a number of perilous experiences. By the help of God and the determined and sacrificial labors of many people it had continued to live and serve. By the year 1927 many factors had contributed to a situation in our country which demanded radical changes. For the next 30 years (1927-1957) the affairs of the college were in the hands of two presidents, Dr. Annie Dove Denmark (1928-1953) and Dr. Elmer Francis Haight (1953-1957).

The administration of Dr. Denmark was the longest in the history of the school. It was also one of the most significant because of what took place during these 25 years. During this period Dr. Denmark was the commanding figure in the life of the college. Here was a woman of unusual gifts and attainments who gave unreservedly of herself for the institution she loved and in which she had a never-failing confidence. Friends closest to the college were convinced that she, unknown to herself, had been providentially prepared for the difficult assignment committed to her.

The career of this remarkable Christian woman and noted educator resembles the typical American success story. From humble but honorable family background she moved upward to a place of distinguished leadership in the field of higher education.*

Dr. Denmark was born in Goldsboro, North Carolina, September 29, 1887. Her parents were Willis Arthur and Sara Emma (Boyette) Denmark. As the name indicates the family was of Danish extraction. Her father had come to Goldsboro some years before the War Between the States. As the little city grew he participated in civic affairs. He served for some time as an alderman and for 33 years was a tax

*The author had the privilege of spending three days in Goldsboro, North Carolina, where Dr. Denmark now lives. He spent many hours talking with Dr. Denmark and in going through many volumes of records, official reports, scrap books, and addresses which she had methodically preserved over a period of some 50 years. This material has been of inestimable value to the writer particularly in the period of 25½ years when Dr. Denmark was president of Anderson College. She was most generous, cooperative and helpful in this venture and the author hereby expresses his genuine appreciation to Dr. Denmark.

collector. He was one of the founders of the Second Baptist Church of Goldsboro and for many years was a deacon, and for 20 years held the office of Superintendent of the Sunday School.

Mr. Denmark was first married to Miss Clarissa Boyette who died only two years after the birth of their little girl, Mary Clyde Denmark. About a year later Mr. Denmark married his late wife's only sister, Sara Emma Boyette, who became the mother of four children, Edward Cobb, Walter Clark, Annie Dove, and Robert Lewis.

The family grew up shortly after the Civil War when that tragic chapter of history was fresh in the minds of people. Annie Dove's grandparents lived in the same community and this large family remained close together. So it was that in this little city Miss Denmark grew into young womanhood. Strong family loyalty gave to her a sense of security and confidence. Their participation in community affairs helped her understand her obligations as a citizen. The church occupied a large place in the life of the family and consequently made an impression on the young woman who later was to be a leader in religious activities. Her devotion to her church and her religious convictions were normal and wholesome. Dr. Denmark later spoke most appreciatively of these religious influences which she as a girl and young woman enjoyed. More than she herself could realize this Christian nurture contributed to her unfaltering faith in God.

The family, like all others of the time, knew the meaning of thrifty and frugal living. Economic conditions called for cautious spending and hard work. Indeed, sacrifice was not unknown to them. However, Dr. Denmark learned many valuable lessons in these "hard times" which enabled her to deal with financial adversity and hardship as president of Anderson College in the years of depression in the 1930's. She never resented this but seemed to enjoy the struggle to survive in times of financial difficulties.

However, despite "hard times" the family never gave up their convictions as to the value of education. Dr. Denmark's constant pursuit of an education is an inspiring story. It began when she was only a girl and continued throughout her career. She never ceased to learn and the steady acquiring of degrees continued until her retirement.

Miss Denmark attended the public schools in Goldsboro and in 1904 when 17 years old received her high school diploma. She was a gifted student, especially in music. It is significant that she served as

organist in the Second Baptist Church of Goldsboro for several years when only a girl. She later was organist at the First Baptist Church.

In 1904 she entered Meredith College from which she received her Artists Diploma in piano in 1908. While a student in Meredith College she was president of one of the literary societies for one year and was also a member of the Student's Council. She was a pupil of Miss Grace Louise Cronkhite at Meredith and continued her studies with this competent teacher for one year after graduation from Meredith College. Miss Cronkhite and Dr. Denmark became fast friends. They worked together as teachers for one year in Tennessee College for women and six years at Shorter College. When Dr. Denmark came to Anderson College Miss Cronkhite came also and taught here until her retirement. After these two friends were retired Miss Cronkhite lived with Miss Denmark at her home in Goldsboro until her death on November 8, 1955. This devoted friend of many years was buried in Willow Dale, Dr. Denmark's family cemetery.

Miss Denmark's first official position as teacher was in the year 1908-1909 at Buie's Creek Academy, a small Baptist school near Dunn, North Carolina. This school later became Buie's Creek Junior College, and still later took the name of Campbell College after its distinguished founder and president Dr. James Archibald Campbell. Just recently this college attained the status of a Senior Baptist College. The year at this academy was filled with experiences from which this young teacher learned much. Years afterward she often spoke of the hard times which all experienced there. Her salary was $45.00 per month. Out of this she paid $9.00 for board. However, she told that she "saved enough money along with the help my father gave me to go to New York and study the next summer." In this summer of 1909 in New York she studied under Raphael Joseffy.

Following the year at Buie's Creek Academy Miss Denmark was instructor of piano for one year (1909-1910) at Tennessee College for Women at Murfreesboro. She then served as instructor of piano for six years at Shorter College in Rome, Georgia (1910-1916). She took the year 1916-1917 for special studies at Virgil Piano School in New York. While there she was a pupil of Alberta Jonas.

After these years of study and teaching Dr. Denmark came to Anderson College in 1917 as instructor in piano and harmony. She was 30 years old, vigorous and enthusiastic, and from the very first she loved the college and enjoyed her work. Little did she realize that in less than 10 years she would be appointed dean of women (1925-1928)

and after that would have the responsibilities of the presidency for over a quarter of a century (1928-1953). As she continued her teaching she diligently studied each summer. She attended Chatauqua Institute at Chatauqua, New York, for 12 summers altogether. In the meantime she had her heart set on getting her degree from Anderson College so she took classes outside her teaching schedule to earn the credits required for the degree. The degree was awarded in 1925, and close friends say that she had great pride in being a graduate of the college.

It is worthy of note that in these several teaching positions Miss Denmark was active in the work of the church in each situation. With her ability in music it was natural for her to give freely of her time to the music programs in the churches. She served also as a teacher in the Sunday Schools. She taught a class of young women for some time at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in Rome, Georgia, and in the First Baptist Church of Anderson taught a class of elderly women.

In succeeding chapters we shall tell more fully of the achievements of her administration at Anderson College. However, we feel that it is fitting at this point to state briefly some of the highlights of her term as president.

She was elected by the trustees in January 1928, and immediately assumed full responsibility of the office. The first Founder's Day celebration was held in connection with her formal inauguration February 14, 1929. The decision was made to reorganize the college as a Junior College in 1929 and the first session as a Junior College began in September 1930. In 1931 young men were first admitted as students at Anderson College. In 1932 Dr. Denmark's book *White Echoes* was published by the Baptist Sunday School Board of Nashville, Tennessee. In this same year the Beta Pi chapter of the Phi Theta Kappa, National honor society in Junior colleges, was organized. Incidentally Miss Kathryn Copeland assisted in this and for 22 years was sponsor of this chapter.

In 1938 the long standing debt of $60,000 of the college was paid off. In 1941 the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters was awarded to Miss Denmark by Furman University. The first issue of "The Columns," the Junior College yearbook (1942) was dedicated to Dr. Denmark. A few years later the "Denmark Society" was organized to honor students of character, leadership and scholarship.

In the late 1940's under the leadership of Dr. Denmark the Baptist State Convention gave $60,000 to Anderson College for repairing and

renovating some of the college buildings. In 1950 she rejoiced to see the same Convention adopt a unified program of support for the Baptist Colleges of South Carolina. Some other states had already adopted such a program which was proving highly satisfactory.

Founder's Day, February 14, 1953, was celebrated as "Denmark Day" to commemorate the 25½ years of Dr. Denmark's administration. This was a notable occasion attended by a large delegation of school men, trustees, former students and friends. Among other features for the day was the presentation of a radio play, "The Denmark Story," presented by Anderson's Little Theatre.

On May 22, 1953 President Denmark presented diplomas to her last graduating class. On that day the trustees announced that she had been elected president emeritus for life, and was invited to spend the remainder of her life on the campus. This program ended the official service of 36 years at Anderson College for the beloved president.

The work of a college president includes much more than the discharge of official duties on the campus. One of these responsibilities "away from home" is the giving of public addresses on many and varied occasions. In this area Dr. Denmark was particularly effective and popular. Possessing an excellent speaking voice she could be heard easily by large audiences. She made thorough preparation for each address and her speeches contained real "meat." It would be next to impossible to recount the number of addresses she gave during her administration. She spoke to many other colleges on varied occasions; she addressed church groups of all kinds (state conventions, associations, special gatherings, particularly of young people, local churches and even Sunday School classes). She was a popular speaker at civic functions. She herself cannot tell how many commencement addresses she gave in her term as president. The reader of these addresses, which were carefully written, will be impressed with their literary quality. She had the faculty of using classic quotations and illustrations with telling effect. No matter what the occasion she rarely failed to quote appropriate passages from the Bible and to express positive Christian convictions. In this area of public addresses Dr. Denmark brought genuine credit to the college.

One of the amazing features of the career of Dr. Denmark is the wide acquaintances she had with notable, and even famous people. These acquaintances (sometimes quite close) included musicians, literary personalities — both writers and speakers, civic leaders, public

officials, school presidents and professors, denominational leaders, ministers of other denominations, and leaders in the business world. She had many notable people as guests of the college to give addresses at commencement and at Founder's Day. She originated the custom of observing February 14 as Founder's Day since this was the day on which the charter was granted.

Dr. Denmark was an artist in music. She studied under recognized teachers and taught music for years before becoming president of the college. She is still enthusiastic about the study of music as a scholarly discipline. Many of her students still insist that she was their best teacher.

Early in life she formed the habit of reading good literature from the ancient classics to modern writers. Her love for great literature was a great asset to her in her speaking and even in her administration. She bought good books and through the years built a library which she still enjoys.

Her achievements as an administrator are well-known. Her record refutes the old contention that artists (in music) can seldom succeed in practical matters. In her work as president she was respected for being generous and fair in all her dealings. She never sought to have her college benefit at the expense of other Baptist colleges. And yet when the occasion called for it she exhibited a tenacity and a courage which all had to admire.

Throughout her life she has developed a faculty for friendship. She knew how to make friends and to keep them. These friendships were with both the humble and the famous. She understood "girl psychology" and could as an administrator enforce regulations and yet keep the friendship of students. One of her greatest joys in her retirement is the constant flow of letters from former students and friends of other years.

Many honors came to her during her years at Anderson College. She was the first woman to be elected president of a college in South Carolina. As vice-president of the Baptist State Convention in South Carolina (1950) she was the first woman to hold an office in that body. For 15 years she was a member of the board of trustees of the Woman's Missionary Union Training School in Louisville, Kentucky. She was president of The Southern Association of Colleges for Women (1934-1935). She holds honorary membership in Delta Kappa Gamma. Her name appears in *Who's Who in America* and in *Who's Who in*

American Education. She was honored with a life membership in the Anderson Chamber of Commerce. For years she was the best known citizen in Anderson.

This brief survey of the career of President Denmark should enable the reader to understand better some of the events in this the longest administration of Anderson College.

CHAPTER SEVEN

The Imperative of Change

1927-1929

The resignation of Dr. John E. White was effective September 1, 1927. A committee of three members of the board of trustees had been named to secure a president to succeed Dr. White. This task was to be fully as difficult as it had in earlier years.

We have but few minutes of trustee meetings during this transition period. But from other sources a few facts are available. Since it was now September (1927) and a new session was already at hand it was necessary to have someone as head of the college even on a temporary basis. Some two years earlier Mr. R. H. Holliday had been employed as business manager of the college with no academic responsibilities. So the trustees asked him to serve as acting president. He accepted the responsibility and served for several months.

In the meantime the trustees committee was endeavoring to find a president on a full time basis. Dr. Charles E. Burts of Newberry and his brother Dr. R. C. Burts both hesitated and finally refused the responsibility. In a called meeting of the board of trustees dated July 22, 1927, the following motion was carried: "That the president of the board of trustees be instructed to wire Dr. A. J. Barton of Nashville, Tennessee, to come to Anderson not later than the Tuesday following with the understanding that the Executive Committee is authorized to offer him the presidency of the college provided terms mutually satisfactory can be agreed upon." Agreement could not be reached so Dr. Barton did not become president. Whether they made approaches to other men we do not know. It seems quite evident that the unstable condition of the college, particularly in its finances, was the chief obstacle in getting an able and experienced man to undertake this responsibility.

We have no official record of events leading up to the election of Dr. Denmark as president. We do know that Mr. J. Dexter Brown first suggested her name because he knew of her ability. A letter from Mr. E. P. Vandiver to Dr. Burnett of Belton, dated December 28, 1927, throws some light on the final stages of the transaction. In this letter Mr. Vandiver says: "In accordance with our 'phone conversation on December 24th, I have seen the members of the board of trustees of Anderson College, who were present at the meeting on December 15,

and each of them favors making Miss Denmark president with *full authority,* and not acting president as was first suggested. I have talked with Dr. Sikes, who was not present, and he agrees with us in this matter, and you can so record it on the minutes."

We may assume that at least the local members of the board of trustees were acquainted with Dr. Denmark and were familiar with the work she had done at the college and church since her appointment to the faculty in 1917. It is possible, though we have no record of it, that some felt that the presidency was a man's job and that it would be risky to entrust this responsibility to a woman. But the fact is that the board did elect Miss Denmark and that she accepted. She was the first woman to become president of a college in South Carolina. She was elected president in December 1927 and took office in January 1928. Little did Miss Denmark, the trustees, or any one else realize that this was the beginning of the longest and one of the most significant administrations in the history of the college.

It may be helpful at this point to attempt to analyze the situation which prevailed at the time Miss Denmark became president. In later years Miss Denmark referred frequently to the state of affairs at the college when she assumed office. She was well aware of the serious problems which existed and yet she had faith to undertake the task. Without a doubt she saw also the possibilities in this venture.

What were the problems which literally threatened the life of the college? What disadvantages did she have to overcome?

The gravest problem was the accumulated debt and the lack of financial support. This problem had existed every year since the college opened. But the danger had never been as grave as in 1927-1928. The college had a debt of over $60,000, which for that day was quite a serious matter. Because of the general economic situation there seemed to be no way to pay this debt. Moreover the college had no endowment. The Baptist State Convention was favorably disposed toward the college but they had obligations to the other Baptist colleges in the state and their funds had been severely curtailed. Actually there was not enough money in sight to meet current expenses at the college.

Miss Denmark had the disadvantage of having to succeed the dynamic, colorful, and widely known Dr. John E. White. When he had left the college some people felt that no one could take his place. For more than 10 years Dr. White had been the dominating influence in the school. However, the new president had been a close associate and great admirer of her predecessor. She had only the greatest respect

and admiration for Dr. White. It would never occur to her to be envious of the respect and confidence which people had for him. In fact she had learned much from him and wanted to see his hard labors for the college come to fruition. And yet the fact remained that it was difficult to succeed a man of his stature.

Another disadvantage which Miss Denmark had to face was that she was a woman. Perhaps no other people have ever exceeded Southerners in their respect for women. And yet at that time they were not accustomed to women occupying places of leadership in business enterprises. We may be sure that this new president had to overcome this feeling and to demonstrate that a woman could be a successful college president.

On the other hand the new president had some decided advantages. She was richly endowed with gifts which she was to need and use. She had a scholarly mind and combined with this was her gift for the practical. She could plan and execute.

Miss Denmark had devoted herself to an exacting program of study and training. Years of hard work had given her a background and equipment for school work.

In her ten or more years at the college she had become familiar with the workings of the school. She knew it from the inside. Also she had become acquainted with friends of the college locally and out in the state.

From her writings and speeches later on one can sense the genuine love which she had for the college. She believed in it and at times when some friends had reservations about the future of the school she never wavered in her loyalty. She was dedicated to her work as head of the school.

Finally, she enjoyed the respect and confidence of the trustees, her colleagues on the campus, and the citizens of Anderson. This respect was deepened by her willingness to accept leadership of the college when the situation appeared so hopeless. In this she displayed a courage which soon won the admiration and respect of friends of the school. They sensed that here was a leader who would work and fight in the face of difficulties. The risk she was taking was great. If she could do this her friends could do no less than enlist and help her. Gradually the friends of the college began to see that the situation was not hopeless and that the president was displaying a quality of leadership that encouraged friends to work with her.

As we have already stated, Miss Denmark was fully aware of the problems which the college faced in 1927. She would not want anyone to over-emphasize these and yet some knowledge of these is essential to an understanding of the work which the newly-elected president was later to do. In a recent conversation with the writer Dr. Denmark expressed so eloquently her feelings as she took over that he asked her to state these convictions so that the reader of this volume might share these:

> When the position was offered to me I already had a deep love for Anderson College, having been there 10 years. Many voices of discouragement arose — an equal number of encouragement. I, somehow, was not intimidated by the existing conditions (a struggling four year college under a withering bonded indebtedness of $60,000) and welcomed the responsibility to explore and find out what could be done. I had not been disciplined with the experience of defeat and was rather illuminated with a great challenge.
>
> My only qualification for the task was a simple, trusting faith — and nothing could erect an impossible barrier to that faith — faith which is the gift of God to my soul. There was no need to belabor the point that we were facing difficult circumstances and conditions in the outside world. But there was an imperative of something acting from within me which the outside world could not penetrate.
>
> I shall always remember with special gratitude Dr. E. W. Sikes, who at the time was president of Clemson College. He told me that he wanted me to have a three year trial at making Anderson College succeed. We talked about the fact that the college possessed, and that I was inheriting, the tradition of all Dr. White had done for the past ten years. I, thus, had the advantage of something very beautiful; we were heirs to a remarkable and authentic tradition; ours was a "goodly heritage." In my sincere and confident openness I knew that the future would be built on the foundation and experence of the past and that we must go forward in the perspective of the past. In such a spirit I opened my heart and soul wide to God's activity among us. We were up against terrible and profound odds. The beloved Dr. White was gone! An unheard thing (in the South) that a woman had been elected president of Anderson College! But I was sustained in the faith that although the world seemed to be turning upside down, I was being called to participate in a dynamic and far-reaching activity in which God was calling us to the unknown.
>
> God does that in our personal, individual lives. He was doing it in Anderson College. Perhaps there is often no other way to deal with persons or causes except by unsettling us — by making us suffer and sacrifice.

> Surrounding me was a faculty of equal devotion to the cause of Anderson College. They, too, were trying to consider the significance of the forces which were moving about us. They wanted to preserve the values of the past and not have them swept away.

Miss Denmark took over the duties of president January 1, 1928. There were three meetings of the board of trustees between January and May of that year. At each of these Miss Denmark had a brief written address. Some quotations from these three addresses will furnish an insight into her thinking and her planning for the future of the college. "I can see, as if with eyes of a seer, that Anderson College is at the door of progress, and that there are limitless possibilities before us. . . . You will agree that the college has been handed to me at a very low ebb. I am not expecting to work miracles. I am expecting to give it the very best efforts of my life, and I have confidence in myself. I believe that I understand the primary needs of a school of this character. I know the strength and the weakness of the institution. I know something, too, about how to manage girls, how to appeal to them, and how to reach the best in them. . . .

"I ask myself these questions, Why did I allow myself to accept these great responsibilities? And what is it that God wants of me that He has brought me to the threshold of such opportunity and responsibility? I can not answer these questions any more than I can answer a great faith in my heart that God is moving and leading in this situation. I do not understand it — I can not explain it — but I believe with all my heart that God has a purpose for Anderson College. I know he has. . . . We have a big undertaking — I grant you that. But it is not an impossible one. We can do anything for Anderson College that we *will* to do, for we are God's children, and His power awaits our demands upon it. Oh! if we all only believed that and acted upon it we could startle South Carolina and the world by what we could accomplish for Anderson College." (Address to trustees January 20, 1928)

In the same address the new president recounted some of the achievements of the college in its brief history. This is indeed an amazing achievement. She then told of how people had prayed for the college (for which all are grateful) but the time had now come to *act*. The college needs the moral support of its friends, but it must also have a far more adequate financial undergirding. She reminded the trustees that practically every other denominational college had experienced times of discouragement and despair, but then friends

rose up and saved it. She then closed her address with these words: "Today is *such* a day with Anderson College. This is a time of testing its friends — whether they are willing to struggle with it and its problems. Unless its friends realize that it cannot go on limping along, getting more desperately in debt Anderson College will have to close its doors. What are you trustees willing to sacrifice for Anderson College?" Miss Denmark then challenged the trustees by pledging $5,000.00 from her own meagre resources. This pledge was to be paid year by year as she could arrange it. The trustees knew now that they were working with a president who meant business.

One month later the new president again addressed the trustees.

> We should not think of the desired improvement of the college as entirely a thing of the future. I affirm that the change had already begun and will continue to operate more and more rapidly until our end is fully attained. . . . If you had the faith in Anderson College that I have, there is no limit to what could be accomplished; and I have the faith, not because of anything within myself, and not because of those beautiful buildings and physical surroundings, but because I know that God has begun this work here and He wants it to go on.
>
> Anderson College must live; it has got to live, and by the help of God it is going to live. Anderson College was built looking to the long future and to the marvelous possibilities of growth in the town and county and state. If there was justification in its incipiency and birth, how vastly greater are the reasons now for its continued life and growth. The constructive, long looking, enduring thing to do is to pay off the debts of this school, give it a larger and better support now, and work definitely toward endowment and equipment.
>
> We have everything beckoning us on! The morale of the student body is good; the spirit and cooperation of the faculty is excellent. *There is no truth in this current rumor that Anderson College will not open next fall.* We are reducing expenses at every point where it is possible to do so without endangering collegiate efficiency. We are reorganizing with economy as the basic consideration.

In this address Miss Denmark proposed and fervently urged the need for endowment. She further stated that money was so greatly needed that she was begging the First Baptist Church of Anderson to include Anderson College in its annual budget to the extent of $5,000.

It is evident that the new president was seeking to inspire the trustees to assume responsibility and lead out in the effort to secure money and to kindle enthusiasm for the college.

The annual meeting of the trustees was held on May 28, 1928. In this first annual session of the board since she had become president Dr. Denmark delivered a fervent address to these trustees. Running through this (printed) address is a note of deep anxiety and yet of great faith. She stressed the responsibilities of trustees. "You are the trustees! I am trying to burden you."

She frankly confessed the anxiety which was hers as head of the school in its time of great need. But with equal emphasis she declared that she was in the fight and would never give up.

Dr. Denmark discussed the acute problem of standardization. This had to be faced and solved. The college faces two possibilities "One of becoming standard; the other of collapsing and dying." "I believe that we are going to survive and become standardized, but such cannot be done without a genuine recrudescence of loyalty and devotion to Anderson College, and a revival of unimpeachable confidence *in* Anderson College, and an incomparable spirit of the willingness to *give* generously to save the Anderson College situation. The greatest danger, to my mind, in our situation here is the apparent recession of interest in the support of the college. I am giving all of myself to the cause of Anderson College, but I am human, and I confess to you that without lively response during this next year, I can not continue to carry the load. I count no cost too big to pay, provided I can stir you and inspire you—but without that I am helpless. I see nothing to gain in just barely existing for the next two or three years. *We must endow or die.* Which shall it be?"

In this fashion did this modern Deborah seek to inspire and activate the trustees and other friends of Anderson College.

In the minutes of this meeting of the board of trustees we find the statement: "Miss Denmark's plans enthusiastically approved and supported by the trustees. Endowment plans left in the hands of committee previously appointed."

The formal inauguration of President Denmark took place in connection with Founders Day on February 14, 1929. A large audience composed of trustees, faculty members, students, representatives of other colleges, alumnae and other friends was present for this formal program. After being formally installed as president Miss Denmark delivered a brief but a very significant address. Excerpts from this will reveal the faith, the courage and the dreams of the new president.

Anderson College has become my child. That interprets the authority and the capacity of my love, and justifies the faith I have in the possibilities here. Therefore, I have accepted the responsibilities and I have accepted the confidence of the board of trustees who have called me to the presidency of Anderson College. They are a strong and a sincere group of men and women. I should have succumbed already to the magnitude of the undertaking had these men and women not been untiring in their response to my endeavors. I am touched today with a profound and affectionate sensibility to this proof of your good will in the development of Anderson College. The very evident respect and appreciation of the citizenship of Anderson reinforces my assurance in our program, and to my mind presages the fulfillment of things hoped for.

I want to confess publicly today my belief that God is the indispensable certainty of every human life, and of every institution, and that any future is a tragedy without God and his guidance. I am giving and shall continue to give myself assiduously to the study of discovering and of discerning God's will for Anderson College. I can pray with all earnestness the great prayer of Moses: "Oh, God, if thy presence go not with us, carry us not up hence."

CHAPTER EIGHT

Anderson Junior College

1929-1930

Unquestionably one of the most significant developments during the administration of Dr. Denmark was the change-over from a four year (senior) college to a junior college. Naturally there were a number of factors involved in this important decision. The financial condition of the college made some change imperative. The whole complex question of meeting the standards set up by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools was the most important factor.

Before attempting to tell of the story of this change-over it will be well to consider the developments leading up to it.

We have seen that the new president took over the duties as head of the college with courage and enthusiasm. In the first few months she had inspired trustees, faculty members, alumnae and friends to help her realize the dream she had for Anderson College. Early in her administration she was planning a campaign for funds to pay off the indebtedness and even to provide endowment for the college. In the meantime she was at work to bring about needed changes in the operation of the college. While this dream for endowment had to be delayed nevertheless she had planted this idea which later on would become a reality.

> Finances were reorganized, the budget was placed under rigid control, and tentative efforts were made to inaugurate a campaign for endowment funds. But the times were not propituous. The nation was entering its second period of financial depression since the world war; and even on the most sanguine interpretation of possibilities it was evident that achievement must fall far short of the goal it was necessary to attain. (Charles S. Sullivan, "A Brief History of Anderson College" p. 11)

The enrollment for 1927-1928 was 322 students. This was encouraging, but the following year was marked by a decided decrease (255) in students. In spite of this loss in enrollment some improvements were made in equipment. The science laboratory was doubled in size. The entire course of study was reorganized and improved. The alumnae had contributed nearly 1000 volumes to the library. Sub-Freshmen and Two Year Certificates were dropped, and only one degree, the Bachelor of Arts, was granted.

Having come to the college while it was still very young and struggling against heavy odds, Miss Denmark knew something of the heroic work of a group of Anderson citizens in launching the movement that brought the college into existence. She knew also of the devoted service of many people who had stood by it in these early years. She felt that these founders should be honored. There were several reasons for establishing Founders Day. First of all these loyal friends of the college deserved to be honored. As time passes the contributions of noble men and women quickly pass into oblivion. Moreover, such an annual event would provide information and inspiration to the entire college family. Such an occasion would create and develop a new loyalty to the institution of which they were a part. Finally, this annual event would provide an ideal occasion upon which friends of the school could make gifts to the college. Properly developed and nourished this could result in increasing numbers of supporters of the college.

Under the direction of Miss Denmark Founders Day was begun on February 14, 1929. February 14 was the date of the formal granting of the charter to the college. The fact that it was Valentine's Day made it possible to introduce this idea in the observances. So on the first Founders Day Dr. Denmark was formally inaugurated as president. Throughout her administration she made much of this occasion. Looking over the list of speakers for this occasion the reader may be deeply impressed with the distinguished men who were the guests of the college on these occasions.

Incidentally Dr. Denmark has stated that the "birthday gifts" made on Founders Day were numerous and were used for much needed equipment and supplies, particularly in the early years of her administration when there were so many things needed and so little money with which to buy them.

Dr. Denmark has told of the hard years of the 1930's: "The history of Anderson College is indeed a history of great struggle. We had no comfortable pews, no new buildings to replace old ones, no new pianos or organs, no stained glass windows and crystal chandeliers. They were actually days of bartering — exchanging sweet potatoes, apples, chickens and eggs from horny handed farmers at the kitchen door for tuition for their daughters.

"But we did have the ability to see the unseeable and to hear the inaudible and to lay claim to an invincible faith which never let us down."

So it was during these hard years when finances were so inadequate that the question of meeting the standards of The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools had to be confronted.

In an earlier chapter we have seen that this Association set up standards which had to be met by every school applying for its accreditation. These standards applied to every area of academic life — entrance requirements, curriculum, qualifications of teachers, administrative affairs, business organization and operation, and finances. To meet these standards as a senior college it would be necessary for Anderson College to make many changes. Some of these requirements could possibly have been met without too much difficulty. The one impossible barrier for Anderson College was its financial situation. Each accredited college had to be relatively clear of indebtedness, to have an assured income of a reasonable amount and to have a substantial endowment. Anderson College could not qualify on any of these. The Southern Association required each senior college to have an endowment of not less than $500,000. In order to qualify Anderson College had made an effort to raise this amount but the total amount from these sources reached only $95,000. There was a long-standing debt of some $60,000; the necessary income was not assured; and very little endowment was on hand. Thus it was apparent to even the most optimistic friends of the college that there was no way of meeting these requirements. This was distressing in the extreme. It looked as if the college must close its doors. Since necessary funds were not available it seemed that the only alternative was to go out of business. The school could "limp along" for a while as a sub-standard or unaccredited college but this posed serious problems. It was obvious to all that this could not last long. The Southern Association was now so thoroughly established and its requirements so widely accepted that a school not accredited by the Association must ultimately close up. Good students could not be expected to enroll in a school whose credits would not be accepted by universities and graduate schools. This raised a serious moral problem. Could the college officials conscientiously urge students to enter the college under these circumstances? Would the constituency of the college, the Baptists of the state, want an inferior college?

This was the situation in 1928 and 1929. During this time the president, some faculty members and others gradually arrived at the conviction that Anderson College should leave the senior college field and become a junior college. This was not a new idea since Dr. White,

Miss Denmark and Miss Copeland had entertained this idea during Dr. White's administration. Actually it had been discussed in trustee meetings and faculty gatherings. But knowing that there would be strong opposition to the move no action was taken. But now something had to be done or the college would have to go out of business. The change-over to junior college status would provide a way out and save the college. It was the only course which could be taken. As college officials studied the nature and function of a junior college they were convinced that there were extremely good reasons for taking this step wholly apart from saving the school. They saw that this change-over would offer a great many advantages which the present situation could not provide. In other words, it was not simply a move to assure survival; it was a new venture which would be beneficial to the students and to the constituency of the college.

In American life today we have so many junior colleges which are doing such acceptable work in the field of higher education it is hard to realize that this is a comparatively recent movement. The time honored custom was to build and operate colleges with a four year program. The founders of Anderson College never contemplated anything other than a senior college since this had been the practice from earliest days in American history. There was not a single junior college in South Carolina before 1930 when Anderson pioneered in this field.

And yet at this time the junior college movement had already made great progress in some other states. North Carolina at the time had several junior colleges among which were Mars Hill and Campbell (formerly Buie's Creek Academy) sponsored by the Baptists of the state. This development in higher education was no longer in the experimental stage. Junior colleges had demonstrated their worth and were meeting the needs of thousands of young people. Dr. Denmark and most of the faculty and trustees were convinced that this transition to junior college status was not only imperative but that it opened up a vast area of service into which the college could enter at once.

The advantages in the junior college field were apparent. To some degree at least it would relieve the financial pressure. The requirements for accreditation of junior colleges in the matter of finances were much less severe than for senior colleges. It might be possible for Anderson College gradually to meet these requirements and attain rating as a standard junior college. This would be a major achievement for the school.

In the operation of a senior college the heavier costs are for the junior and senior years. The number of students in these two classes is smaller. Courses for them are more specialized and require teachers with big salaries. Costs for laboratories and library facilities for the two upper classes meant the outlay of much more money. In other words, to eliminate the junior and senior classes would greatly lessen the cost of operation. The program of a junior college thus made a strong appeal from the standpoint of finances.

But there were other arguments favoring a change-over. It was felt that there were many advantages for the student in the two year college. The number of students being smaller there was the probability of closer association with other students which would result in rich friendships throughout life. There was also the likelihood of more personal attention to the needs of the students by the teachers. Junior colleges make much of this friendly relationship between student and teacher. This concern for the life of the student is based on the conviction that there is a much greater adjustment to be made by the high school student entering college than is generally recognized. He comes into a new world where for the first time he must make his own decisions and stand on his own feet. In this new situation he needs the kindly counsel and help of his college teachers. For many years Dr. Denmark emphasized this in countless addresses. She sometimes quoted university presidents as saying that they were happy to have junior colleges assist these immature freshmen students in adjusting to college life, since these colleges could do it much better than the universities could. In senior colleges most of the student body officers and leaders in student life are naturally in the junior and senior classes. In a junior college the student has an opportunity to exercise leadership in student life and thus to gain experience in living in a democracy.

The friends of junior colleges insist that in one other respect these colleges offer superior advantages to their students. In most senior colleges there is a fixed curriculum leading, for example, to the A. B. degree. For the most part this has to be followed without much variation. In junior colleges a much wider selection of courses is available. These are often classified as *transfer, pre-professional, terminal,* and *exploratory*. The first is for the student who plans to transfer to a senior college or university. The second (pre-professional) is designed for giving young people the basic courses which are required for entrance in a professional school such as law and medicine. The terminal courses are designed to meet the needs of young people whose

college work will terminate at the junior college. The last (exploratory) may be courses to assist a student to work in some special area.

This emphasis on more careful attention to the needs of individual students in junior colleges made a strong appeal to Miss Denmark. She was a woman of scholarly attainments and, therefore, was always interested in students of superior ability. Like the president of any college she was always eager to get top ranking students, but at the same time she was a champion of the rights of all students. Indeed, she often spoke and wrote of the obligation a true college has for the larger group of young people who were not in the upper bracket of potential scholars. These were people who deserved the benefits of education just as much as the brilliant students. She originated and used frequently a figure of speech to illustrate this fact: "It has been said that for every four-leaf clover there are thousands of three-leaf clovers which feed the bees and the cows who give us our honey and our milk."

She declared that it was the business of Anderson College to educate what she called a "second crop of leaders, not those exclusively in the upper quartile grade." Later, when the college was operating successfully as a junior college she could proudly announce: "There are hundreds of graduates of Anderson College today scattered around the world who were not *cum laude* scholars, but who are today discharging in a superlative manner the duties of motherhood and home-makers, teachers and civic workers in their homes and communities. There are souls of great merit who received their education and inspiration in Anderson College in some very hard years."

Those who favored the transition of Anderson College to junior college status insisted that this made it possible for the college to render a much better service to its entire community. With its variety of offerings nearly every young person in the community could be served. Furthermore, since at that time there was no junior college in the state the need was great and meeting this need would be of real service to the Baptist denomination in the state.

Of course all these arguments were based on the assumption that the academic work of the junior college would continue to be solid and respectable. Capable and well qualified teachers would offer courses which had real educational value, and would require real work on the part of the student. While it was only a two year program it would not be inferior in quality to that offered in four year colleges.

Both before and after official action was taken Dr. Denmark spoke on many occasions giving these and other arguments for the change-over at Anderson College. In this she was a pioneer and under her leadership Anderson College became the first junior college in South Carolina.

We shall now attempt to give the chief developments which made the change-over to a junior college official. Like most important transactions this was neither quick nor easy. Agreement by the administration, the trustees, and finally the Baptist State Convention of South Carolina had to be obtained.

As may be imagined the faculty were generally in favor of the change-over. Naturally this would mean that some teachers whose work was largely with junior and senior students would have to leave the college. However, so far as we can determine these teachers were quite cooperative. They realized full well that the alternative was the closing of the college. It may be assumed that with the president so thoroughly committed to this new move most of the teachers would catch something of her convictions and enthusiasm. Therefore, it appears that the faculty were agreeable to this venture. If there was any serious objection on the part of the students after the initial shock, we have no record of it. Of course such a move would mean that all members of the student body above the sophomore class would have to transfer to some other college. Naturally these upper classmen would regret leaving the college and would have to suffer some inconvenience, but most of them seem to have accepted the situation with good grace and with sympathetic understanding.

The only serious opposition to the change-over came from those who had been graduated when the school was a senior college. Such opposition is understandable. We shall discuss this later in this chapter.

Of course, the trustees would have to approve the change. This matter had been discussed previously by the trustees in a number of meetings according to Dr. Denmark. Unfortunately the minutes of trustee meetings in 1928-1930 are far from complete and we have no statement of the official action of the board on the matter. Dr. Denmark states that in view of the financial situation at the college the great majority of the trustees were agreeable to the change-over. In fact there seemed to be no alternative. We may assume also that with the strong convictions which the president had the trustees would follow her recommendations.

In the minutes of a called meeting of the trustees on April 8, 1930 we find one specific statement: "The report and recommendation of Dr. Doak S. Campbell regarding reorganization of Anderson College into a junior college was read. The several recommendations were adopted serially." It is regrettable that we do not have a copy of these detailed recommendations. From other sources we learn that Dr. Doak S. Campbell, an eminent authority in the field of higher education, had been employed by the college to assist in this change to a junior college. Dr. Campbell came to the college, studied the situation carefully and later prepared his report recommending the change and then giving counsel to the president, the faculty and the trustees on the details involved in this historic move. Dr. Denmark states that under the direction of Dr. Campbell the transition was made with a minimum of confusion and difficulty.

Since Anderson College belonged to the Baptist State Convention it was necessary for this body to give approval to the plan. Among the leaders in Baptist circles there had been for several years a feeling that South Carolina needed a junior college and that Anderson College might well become the Baptist Junior College in the state.

> In the larger field of opinion representing the leaders of the Baptist denomination there had been a strong feeling of need for such an institution within the group of colleges which the denomination controlled. A commission appointed by the State Convention in 1926 had, after devoting a good deal of time and study to the matter, recommended a change of this nature for Anderson College. Dr. White had recognized the merit of the junior college and had publicly endorsed it. Opposition had developed however, and nothing had been done. Miss Denmark and the members of her administration took up the problem where Dr. White had left it. Further study which included an appraisal of the practical educational needs of the local community, convinced them that Anderson College should make the change. The step would be a pioneer step in South Carolina; for there was, and still is, no junior college in the state. Courage was required for it; but the step was taken in 1929 and ratified by the Convention in the same year. (Charles S. Sullivan: A Brief History of Anderson College, February 1936, pp 11-12)

Another item concerning the Baptist State Convention's concern for a junior college was the writing of a series of articles for the *Baptist Courier* by W. H. Canada in 1927 on the need for a Baptist junior college in the state. He presented strong arguments for such a college to supplement the work of the senior colleges. There arose some differences of opinion as to where such a college should be located in

the event it should be approved by the Baptist State Convention. As a result no action was taken at the time though the interest in such a college continued among Baptist leaders.

The Baptist State Convention met early in December 1929 at Spartanburg. The trustees of the college had already agreed to the changing of Anderson College to a junior college. This was done with the feeling that this was what the convention wanted done. The question was brought to the Convention during the evening session on December 4. Dr. E. W. Sikes, president of Clemson College and a member of the board of trustees of Anderson College, offered the following resolution:

> Resolved, first that the South Carolina State Convention approve the action of the Board of Trustees of Anderson College in making it a junior college.
>
> Second, that the other colleges of the state be asked to give to the members of the rising junior college and senior classes who may seek admission as favorable consideration financially and otherwise as possible.
>
> Third, that the Convention pledge its loyalty and support in this transition to a new type school. (Annual of the State Convention of the Baptist Denomination in South Carolina, 1929, p. 24)

Much to the surprise of the friends of Anderson College the Sikes resolution was voted down. However, another resolution covering substantially the same points was offered by R. A. McFarland and was accepted. The arguments pro and con went on far into the night before the formal approval was voted.

In writing of this Dr. Denmark says: "We went to Spartanburg to the meeting of the Baptist State Convention expecting immediate approval of our plan. To our consternation there was vociferous opposition to our move and very heated discussion. Again Dr. Sikes arose and pleaded our cause saying that we thought (after much debate and argument) that we were doing exactly what the convention desired and would eagerly accept. Mrs. Olin D. Johnson (a trustee) also spoke in our defense. The argument went on. Finally, I spoke with great definiteness saying, 'Gentlemen, we are sorry if you disapprove our action. We intended to do what you thought best. The move is now made — and is irrevocable. The news will be printed in all the papers tomorrow morning.' "

A committee of 15 members was appointed by the Convention to study the problems of the new school and authorized to report at the next convention session November 1930. As stated earlier in this chapter

the Convention of 1929 ratified the action of the trustees. By this action Anderson College became a junior college.

> For the session of 1930-1931 Anderson College opened its doors as a junior college; and this was, perhaps, the most momentous event in the history of the institution save only its original opening in September of 1912. (Sullivan, C. S. A Brief History of Anderson College, February 1936, p. 12)

We have stated earlier in this chapter that the most vigorous opposition to this change-over came from some former students who had been graduated from the college with the A. B. degree. Their opposition is understandable. They felt that this was a "step down" and that in reality it left them without an alma mater. It would make some feel that their degree was now cheapened. It should be said that this was a matter where emotions were easily aroused. Also that most of these who opposed the move did not fully understand the situation. They did not realize that the situation at the college was so critical and that in the last analysis it was either to make the transfer or to see the college close its doors. Moreover, the nature and work of a junior college was not generally known among people of the state. There was no junior college in the state and few people understood what such a college was. It was, therefore, easy to jump to the conclusion that this move was the adoption of a course which was educationally inferior. As the facts became known some of these graduates not only ceased to oppose it but became supporters of the college. It should be said also that some of these alumnae from the first supported the move. Mrs. Olin D. Johnston, one of the best informed and most loyal graduates, gave her hearty endorsement to the move and was influential in winning the support of many of her friends for Anderson Junior College.

Shortly after the change-over to a junior college these graduates of the four year college (1911-1930) organized themselves into a group known as Sororians (sisters). In this way they have maintained their identity and are recognized as a branch of the alumnae organization.

This group is still active and meets at least once each year. They demonstrate their loyalty in various ways. The president of the Sororians for 1968-1969 is Mrs. Emily Sullivan Watson. In a letter to the Sororians published in the *Anderson College Magazine* in the summer of 1968 she expresses the pride which these graduates have in their college: "What amazing progress has taken place since (our college days) and we are all immensely proud of our Alma Mater

today. . . . Be sure to keep in touch with your Alma Mater and be on the lookout for news about her."

The year 1929-1930 marked the end of an era. No longer was Anderson College a four year college. In September of 1930 it would begin a new era. It was the first junior college in the state and for several years was recognized as a pioneer — and a successful one — in this new field. Much work must be done for the opening of the new era. That story will be given in the following chapter.

CHAPTER NINE

A Pioneer in Higher Education

1930-1938

The final action which made Anderson College a junior college was the vote of the Baptist State Convention in Spartanburg, December 4, 1929. At long last the matter was settled. The college would have time in the winter and spring of 1930 to publish the catalog (1930-1931) in which explanations and announcements could be made for the September opening.

In this catalog the following statement appeared (pp. 13-14):

> Anderson College, which since 1911 has functioned as a senior or four-year type of collegiate institution will assume a new role and endeavor to fill a long-felt need in the educational program of the state by opening in September, 1930, as a junior college. The decision to reorganize as a junior college was made in 1929, and in that year the change was ratified by the Baptist Convention. The junior college is recognized as being no longer in the purely experimental stage of development. It has taken its place among our permanent educational institutions, and is destined to play an important part in the ultimate reorganization of education in this country. The specific needs which junior colleges have found and met in other states, Anderson College proposes to provide for in South Carolina.
>
> Some of the advantages of the Junior College may be enumerated:
>
> 1. Large universities find their freshman and sophomore classes overcrowded, and welcome the opportunity to turn over such students to the junior colleges, which are specifically designed to take care of them.
> 2. The junior college provides terminal courses, so that the student may at the end of two years "round out" her education and be qualified to take up her vocational activities in a competent and well-prepared manner. Some fifty per cent of students in the four year college drop out after the freshman and sophomore years. The junior college gives the student an opportunity to complete her studies and receive a diploma.
> 3. Students have an opportunity to come into close contact with the teachers in the junior college and to profit by the close association.
> 4. Small classes make possible individual guidance. Administrative officers and instructors show a personal interest in each student.
>
> The specific advantages of junior college training beyond those indicated need not be outlined here. The transition to a junior college

> has been made in the hope that the cause of education in the state will be helped through the agency of an institution so modern in its outlook and so fundamental to an ultimate education program.

Now that Anderson College was officially committed to junior college status much had to be done in the spring and summer of 1930. First of all the action taken had to be explained and defended. Many people not familiar with the junior college movement, which had developed so rapidly in the past decade, needed to be informed. This meant a great deal of correspondence in the president's office. It meant also much speaking in various church gatherings, in community assemblies and personal visiting in homes of friends and prospective students. Those who had opposed the move had to be dealt with patiently and tactfully. Naturally the president had to do much of this.

The college felt an obligation to assist students who now had to transfer to other colleges to complete their work. Since Anderson College would now have only two classes — freshman and sophomore — students above this level who formerly were in the student body would need to enroll in some other college. Dr. Denmark and her staff did much to recommend these students to other colleges and to assist them in the transfer. Miss Kathryn Copeland, dean of the faculty at the time, states that the students of Anderson College were quite cordially welcomed as transfer students by the other colleges in the state.

Still another pressing problem was the recruiting of students for the fall of 1930. With the student body consisting of only freshmen and sophomores under the new arrangement there was grave danger of a drastic drop in the enrollment for the first year. Under these circumstances extra effort must be made to secure freshman students. In the nature of the case it was necessary to explain the new program and show the advantages of junior college work. Of course President Denmark and her staff would do as much of this as possible. But they needed extra assistance at this point. Dean Copeland states that: "Students recruiters went from house to house, persuading patrons that the junior college had advantages not to be overlooked. At educational gatherings the junior college was described as an institution democratizing education for the young people of South Carolina." As a result of these efforts in recruiting the fall opening, September 1930, came with an enrollment of 103 students. While this was a decrease from the previous year, it was considered quite an accomplishment. Among these students were members of the major religious denominations and seven different states were represented in this student group.

The major task of the administration in this transition was developing a curriculum. This meant the discontinuance of quite a number of courses previously offered; it meant the addition of other courses having the counsel and guidance of an expert in this field. Dr. Doak S. Campbell, a prominent Baptist layman, was on the staff of Peabody College in Nashville, Tennessee. At this time he was secretary of the American Association of Junior Colleges. He was not only thoroughly competent and experienced, but was also quite sympathetic with the problems faced by Anderson College. Dr. Campbell spent some time in Anderson in order to deal with these matters personally. His first work had been to make a thorough study of the practical educational needs of the community. This study assisted in the decision to make the college a junior college. Under his guidance a curriculum was established to meet the needs of students and of the community.

In this curriculum three groups of studies were set up. The first of these was called the *preparatory* whose purpose it was to prepare those students who plan to enter some college for further study after their term of two years at Anderson College. The second group was intended to meet the needs of those young people who plan to terminate their college work after two years in the junior college. The third group was designed for students who lacked high school units. They could take these required courses before being admitted to college standing.

In the special departments there were courses in home economics, secretarial work, and expression. It is significant that all the courses formerly taught in the music department were retained since this department under the direction of Miss Grace Cronkhite had long been an outstanding one. It was felt that there would still be a demand for these courses in the junior college and that the retaining of these offerings would attract special students and would give strength to the new program. This fact illustrates the value of a distinguished teacher to a college. This action proved to be eminently wise. Of course it could not be known at the time but as it turned out Miss Cronkhite continued to teach for almost 25 years more and in this capacity brought honor and recognition to Anderson College.

The work of Dr. Campbell included more than the establishing a course of study. In the words of Professor Charles S. Sullivan: "Under the direction of Dr. Campbell the new curriculum was worked out, new plans of administration were laid down, and the future policy of the college was outlined. The reorganization is thus now complete; it

is also satisfactory having been perfected under the most competent guidance possible." (*The Anderson Independent,* May 8, 1930.)

With careful preparations made for the new program all knew that the real test would be the quality of work done and the acceptance or rejection of the work by senior colleges and universities. It was, therefore, gratifying to learn that the senior colleges of the state recognized the quality of work done by the college and admitted its graduates on the junior college level. They gave full credit for the work completed at Anderson College. Among the first to give this desired recognition were the University of South Carolina and George Peabody College for Teachers. Both these schools had already assured Dr. Denmark that they would admit graduates from the college to full junior standing upon the satisfactory completion of the courses at Anderson College. The State Superintendent of Education likewise had assured Dr. Denmark that teacher's certificates would be granted to elementary teachers who finished the two-year course for teachers at the college.

In October 1931, one year after the opening of the school as a junior college, George P. Butler, Junior College Advisor of Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, made an inspection of the college. In his report he stated that the college was well prepared to do junior college work. He pointed out that the one matter which would receive serious consideration was its lack of endowment. As we shall see later in this chapter the desperate need of additional financial support was to call for extended discussion and action.

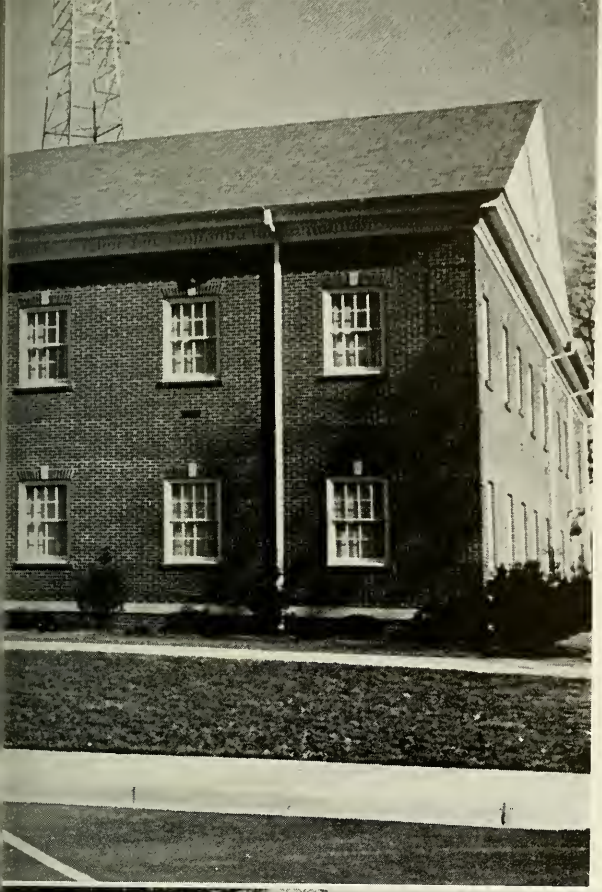
After two years service as a junior college, it was generally agreed that the venture had been remarkably successful. At the end of these two years the enrollment was up 27 percent; larger than at any time in the past three years. During the second year 1931-1932 there were 136 regular students enrolled. In addition to these there were 10 high school students, 50 music students and three post graduate students, making a total of 199 students. With the favorable response from senior colleges who were eager to have students from Anderson College the picture was quite promising.

In the report of the college printed in the Annual of the Baptist State Convention (1933) it was stated that graduates of the college were then attending the University of South Carolina, Furman University, the University of Georgia, Clemson College, Lander College, Brenau College, East Carolina Teacher's College, Winthrop College, Agnes Scott College, North Carolina College for Women, and Atlanta Art

Administration Building — 1912

Watkins Teaching Center — 1968

Library — 1956



John E. White Building — 1960
Whyte House — 1920
(West wing of this building)

Student Union Building — Renovated 1967

Rice Infirmary — 1960

Men's Dormitories — 1962 and 1963

College. Within four years after the change-over Anderson graduates had been admitted to some thirty senior colleges.

From the days of its founders it was the desire of the friends of the college that it should be a school with a strong, positive Christian emphasis. The early years had been characterized by this emphasis. With one exception (Dr. J. P. Kinard) all the presidents had been ministers up to the presidency of Dr. Denmark. It was only natural, therefore, for Dr. Chambliss, Dr. Vines and Dr. White to exert their influence in this direction. It should be said also that Dr. Kinard and Dr. Denmark were equally committed to this Christian emphasis. Daily chapel exercises which all students were required to attend were held regularly. The students were invited and urged to attend regular worship services in the churches of the city. From the first session regular courses in Bible and religion were a part of the curriculum. We have previously noted that Dr. White enlarged this department and established a number of practical courses designed to enable students to have a vital part in the program of their home church. In addition to these agencies a number of student religious organizations functioned effectively in student life.

At the time of the change-over to a junior college there were some who wondered if this Christian emphasis would be continued. President Denmark, herself a woman of great Christian faith and works, had no intention of relinquishing this vital part of college life. She gave it her strongest encouragement and support. A director of religious activities was responsible for these various organizations and programs. A prayer service at noon for students and faculty members was a regular part of college life. The report of the college in the Annual of the Baptist State Convention 1933 showed that for the year 1931-1932, 50 students had been officers in Sunday Schools, 26 were officers in Young People's organizations, 21 were officers in Y. W. A.'s or some similar missionary organization, and 20 were officers in Daily Vacation Bible Schools.

One other historic development came shortly after the college began operating on the junior college level. This was the admission of men students in September 1931. There were several factors which contributed to this new policy. In early American history it was customary for men to attend colleges where only men were studying. It was also expected that women students would go to the colleges established for women students only. For many years, with rare exceptions, this practice was followed. But by the beginning of this

century this custom was fast breaking up. Co-education soon gained in favor with the result that many institutions, especially the state universities, were admitting both men and women. This trend has continued until at present there are not many colleges where co-education is not the practice. By 1930 this trend was already well established. So Anderson College in accepting men students was following a custom now generally accepted and practiced.

The real factor in this change was the generally accepted program of a junior college. One of its chief objectives was to serve the surrounding community. The college was making education available at low cost to women students in the area. Why not do the same for young men in the community? This was not only a means of increasing the enrollment, which of course was desirable; it was also a great opportunity to serve the people of the community.

At first men students were admitted only as day students and thus the college remained for a while as exclusively a school for women so far as rooming and boarding accommodations were concerned. However, as the enrollment of men continued to increase it was natural for the college to build dormitories for men and to provide meals for them along with women students. Thus Anderson College gradually became fully co-educational. The number of men students has gradually risen until they now constitute a little more than 50 percent of the student body.

We have related facts sufficient to show that the junior college venture had made a good start. In fact it had succeeded beyond what some of its strongest advocates had anticipated. A strong faculty with appropriate scholastic degrees was doing excellent work. The curriculum seemed to meet all reasonable needs. Students who had done the two year's work satisfactorily were readily admitted to the best senior colleges and universities. The number of students enrolled had been increasing steadily. Opposition to the change-over was less vocal; the community and the Baptist State Convention were heartily in accord with the new program.

All of this was encouraging but there remained one seemingly unsurmountable problem. This was the one which had so often plagued the college; it was the desperate financial situation prevailing at the college. This was made far more difficult because of the serious economic situation which came with the crash of the stock market in the fall of 1929. It will be noted that this came in the first year of Dr. Denmark's administration. The next decade witnessed the most

serious financial depression in the history of our country. Those who are too young to have experienced this can scarcely imagine how severe it was. Of course colleges were immediately and vitally affected by this economic disaster. Invested funds which previously had yielded good income were drastically reduced in value and in some instances were rendered worthless. Many businesses had to close. Hundreds of banks suddenly closed their doors. Many parents of college students lost their jobs, their savings were depleted or lost and they were no longer able to pay the expenses of their sons and daughters in college. Students who were eager and willing to help earn college expenses were unable to find remunerative work. With decreased enrollments, and losses in their investments most colleges were struggling to keep their doors open and stay in business.

Even with reasonable financial resources it would have been a testing time for Anderson College. But, as we have already stated, finances at the college were in such condition that the situation was extremely serious. Several years earlier the trustees had borrowed heavily. This debt of $60,000 had remained unpaid. With the depression now widespread the creditors were demanding payment of the principal and accumulated interest. In the minutes of every trustee meeting the chief discussion centered around this financial problem. A deficit of some $7,500 remained for operations for the year 1930-1931, and this must be dealt with. It would be tedious and useless to try to record the details of all the plans submitted and discussed in trustee meetings to relieve the situation. Suffice it to say that some trustees had come to the conclusion that the only thing to be done was to close the college. Indeed, rumors were already being circulated that the school would close. Some merchants in town were refusing further credit to the college. Dr. Denmark urged the trustees to hold on having faith that the way would open and the college would continue to live and serve. She made a special appeal to Mr. E. P. Vandiver, a local banker and a trustee. He supported her in her determination not to give up. They were joined by two other Anderson men — Frank McGee and Sam Prince, who resolved to see the college through this crisis. A committee of trustees went to New Orleans to confer with the Hibernia Trust Co. about an arrangement to continue operations. This company agreed to a plan whereby the college could continue in operation if it would pay the interest and the installments on the mortgage.

It should be said here that every possible economy in operations on the campus had been effected. This meant "cutting to the bone" in

every area. Already the faculty had volunteered one month's salary as a contribution. But now it appeared that even greater sacrifice would be necessary.

Dean Kathryn Copeland in her proposed book on the life of Dr. Denmark gives a vivid account of the heroic action of the faculty in this crisis. With Miss Copeland's permission this account is quoted verbatim:

> At this juncture the fate of the college depended upon the faculty, and Dr. A. L. Smethers, chairman of the board of trustees, and president Denmark called the faculty into special session.
>
> Dr. Smethers spoke briefly but frankly, explaining about the indebtedness which required the payment of $3,600 annual interest. "We are in the midst of a depression," he said, "and denominational support has fallen off. We are helping as many students as possible to attend college but most of them need scholarship assistance. Payments on the mortgage are due as well as the interest."
>
> Saying that Dr. Denmark thought there was a way to keep the college open, he called on her to tell the faculty about the one possibility. Miss Denmark shared the depressing facts with the faculty.
>
> "If enough of the faculty are willing to join me in working for meager salaries out of funds left over after payment of interest and installments on the mortgage, we can continue to operate. You will remember that when you became members of the Anderson College faculty, I welcomed you to both the joys and the burdens of the college."
>
> It would be a waste of time to try to speculate what a faculty three decades later in an affluent society would have chosen to do, but when Miss Denmark placed the facts squarely before the faculty of 1932, they rallied to the challenge and made it clear that they chose to keep the college alive.
>
> Miss Grace Louise Cronkhite, chairman of the music department, spoke first. "I joined the music department of Anderson College in 1917 at the same time that Miss Denmark did, and I want to stand by her just as long as she has faith that this college is filling a need."
>
> The next speaker was Miss Regina Cook Cowdrick. In a letter which she had written earlier to Dr. Denmark she had revealed her apprehension and the steps she had taken to find a more secure position. She now announced her intention to remain at Anderson College.
>
> "I have been with the English Department," she said, "since 1920 and I would like to stay to see this thing through. I have always believed that it isn't what happens to you that matters but what the thing that happens to you does to you."

Then Webb von Hasseln spoke: "I have been a part of Anderson College since the beginning, and I would like to continue teaching French and Spanish and German as long as I can serve the college."

Dr. Olga V. Pruitt, college physician, who had been associated with the college since its opening, voiced her hearty approval of the plan.

After this it sounded as if all the faculty members were trying to speak at once. Such exclamations as "You can count on me!" "I want to stay!" and "I believe in Anderson College!" were distinguishable.

Miss Denmark thanked the faculty. "You have indicated your desire to sacrifice for the cause of Christian education in Anderson College. You are majoring in things of permanent value — things which money cannot buy. You may receive five months salary instead of nine but you are rich. With such faith as yours Anderson College cannot fail. Our prospects are as bright as the promises of God."

Leon L. Rice, attorney and first judge of Anderson County Court, commented on this action of the faculty in his Founders' Day address in 1948. A former chairman of the board of trustees he had made a careful study of the history of Anderson College. "The college operated from 1932 to 1939 on the generosity and spirit of service on the part of Miss Denmark and her fine faculty," he affirmed. His address was published in an Anderson College bulletin and here he listed the names of thirty-two faculty and staff members, recording his convictions that their names "constitute an honor roll of the faithful."

Dr. Denmark speaks with the greatest appreciation of the spirit of loyalty and sacrifice which the faculty displayed on this and other occasions. They learned to do without many things but they also learned that much good can come to a company dedicated to a worthy cause. In fact Dr. Denmark developed a philosophy of sacrifice which permeated her entire career. We shall have occasion to speak of this later in our narrative.

Thus the college narrowly escaped disaster in this crisis of the early 1930's. The doors were kept open, students were taught and the program continued. But the debt was still unpaid and the school must struggle with financial difficulties for several more years. But the spirit of loyalty and sacrificial serving remained constantly until the debt was finally paid and this pressure was relieved.

The minutes of the meetings of trustees for some five or six years after the financial crisis in 1932 were devoted largely to two matters. One was the establishing of a radio broadcasting station in one of the college buildings. The other, with far more discussion, was paying the debt on the college, repairing certain buildings which of necessity

had been neglected, and increasing the income of the college so as to avoid any deficit in operating costs.

The matter of a radio broadcasting station on the campus was first discussed in a called meeting of the board of trustees on February 4, 1935. At this meeting Mr. Wilton Hall of Anderson was present and at the invitation of Dr. Smethers, president of the board, told of an idea which had come to him as he had considered the high cost of publicity for the college as reported by Dr. Denmark. He would like to place on the campus a radio broadcasting station which would relieve the cost of publicity and at the same time would be advantageous to the station. In his words this would "connect two worthy causes." The plan was to install the station (WAIM) in the Whyte Building on the campus. Mr. Hall suggested a contract for one year with the right of cancellation by either party. Miss Denmark insisted that this project should be entirely separate from the college and should in no way disturb the regular program of college work.

Agreement was reached for a one year contract which either party could cancel within 90 days, that the Whyte building should be used rent free, and the station in return should mention Anderson College on every program.

In a called meeting of the trustees on February 10, 1935 the matter was discussed again with three added items considered. The college insisted that in the installation of the station the Whyte Building should not be weakened structurally. Miss Denmark insisted that the college should be protected on the question of taxes on the station. In the event loiterers should be attracted to the station there should be provision made for a night watchman.

At the meeting of the trustees on October 3, 1935 the question of renewing the lease for the station in February 1936, was considered. It was stated that criticism for the college had come because of some of the advertising done by the station. This objectionable advertising had to do with liquor, Judge Rutherford's cult (Jehovah's Witnesses), the Catholic Church, and Christian Scientists. In view of this criticism some of the trustees and friends were strongly in favor of not renewing the lease for next year. It was decided to have a meeting later, probably in January, to decide what to do.

The next meeting took place on February 27, 1936. Mr. Hall was present and asked for permission to make some statements in regard to some criticisms which had been made. He reported that he had taken up the objectionable matter with the Federal Communication

Commission, and that this Commission gave WAIM permission "in view of the connection with Anderson College to reject with immunity to ourselves any future advertising of liquor." He stated further that some changes in management should make for a more harmonious situation. He then explained that to move the station would cost about $2,000.

It was voted to rescind the motion of the previous meeting to ask Mr. Hall to move the station. The following resolution was offered:

> The Board of Trustees of Anderson College hereby approve the following resolution: That it is the consensus of the Board of Trustees that the radio station WAIM, which is owned and operated by Mr. Wilton E. Hall of Anderson, South Carolina, should be permitted to continue the occupancy of Whyte House under the same terms and conditions of the present contract with the following exceptions: First, The operation of the station shall be confined to the first floor of the Whyte House; Second, A monthly rental of $12.50 shall be paid in cash to the College in addition to the radio time now provided as a rental; Third, If and when steam heat is available for this building, the station shall be allowed the use of steam radiators without additional charge.
>
> This agreement shall continue in force until such time as the Board of Trustees gives written notice to the contrary, twelve months in advance of any such date as the use of the building may be desired by the college.
>
> Dr. Seay seconded the resolution. The resolution was carried.

The depression of the 1930's grew steadily more severe around 1935-1936. It was difficult to meet operating expenses and keep the college open with a small student body who were able to pay only a small part of the modest charges made by the college. The real burden was the long-standing debt of $60,000. The college was having to pay the Hibernia Trust Co. of New Orleans $3,600 per year for interest. In the words of Miss Denmark, "We are literally renting the Anderson College buildings from the Hibernia Trust Co." This meant that the college had to operate on what was left after these interest payments were met. Much of this came out of the budget for faculty salaries with the result that these teachers were contributing approximately 50 percent of their yearly salaries. While the trustees, the president and the friends of the college applauded this sacrifice on their part, all knew that it could not continue indefinitely.

In this situation the trustees and the president planned a campaign in Anderson County in 1936. Necessary committees were appointed, publicity was given out and the campaign was planned. The trustees

elected three men — Dr. Smethers, Mr. Brown and Mr. Sullivan — to serve as a steering committee in consultation with President Denmark. Plans were made to have a big dinner meeting on April 6, 1936 to give impetus to the campaign. Miss Denmark tells that all preparations were made, most of the food, including twelve turkeys, was prepared but on the day the dinner was to be held a severe tornado struck the college. There could be no dinner and no campaign started that day. The only immediate good to come out of this apparent disaster was the collecting of nearly $20,000 on the storm insurance policy the college had. Miss Denmark states that all of this was spent "in renewing the heating plant and refurbishing other buildings."

In meetings of the trustees in 1936 and 1937 the chief topic for discussion was the paying off the debt of $60,000 with the Hibernia Trust Company of New Orleans. Among the proposals made was that the proper person or persons go to New Orleans to seek some arrangement with this company. They felt that if this trust company knew the facts, and could understand the firm purpose of Anderson College officials to pay fully all that was due the company they could be given more time to settle this debt.

In the meantime it was clear to all that money had to be raised, and that the only means by which this could be done was by a special campaign among the people of Anderson County. Thus it was decided to pursue this course with a modest goal. It is not necessary to recount all the actions taken. The suggested goal at the start was $20,000 or $25,000. This was increased on several occasions until it was finally decided to aim at the entire $60,000. Then came the decision to make an urgent, even desperate, appeal to the Baptist State Convention. The Convention, like all other financial institutions, had been hard-pressed for several years, and as a result had done but little for Anderson College since the early years of the depression.

Briefly, it may be stated that the Convention responded; and with the combined efforts of college constituents and the Baptists of the state, the necessary amount was finally raised. In his Founder's Day address on February 14, 1948, Mr. Leon Rice, one of the faithful founders and loyal supporters of the college, stated the great achievement as follows: "The college operated from 1932 to 1939 on the generosity and spirit of service on the part of Miss Denmark and her very fine faculty. The debt was assumed by the General Board of the South Carolina Baptist Convention and finally paid off by the South Carolina Baptist Convention and friends of the college in 1938."

The Annual of the South Carolina Baptist Convention in 1938 states that: May 23, 1938, was a great day in the life of Annie D. Denmark and the faculty of Anderson College. The trustees, the friends of the college and the Baptists of the state rejoiced in the payment of a debt which had burdened the college so long. This debt was liquidated with the assistance of the Baptists of South Carolina and the citizens of Anderson County. Attention is then called to the fact that "the debt had not increased by so much as a penny during the administration of Miss Denmark."

Of course this achievement was an occasion of great rejoicing and unspeakable relief to all. Wide publicity was given to it and Anderson College rejoiced in the removal of a handicap which had plagued the school for so many years.

No one could be happier in this accomplishment than Dr. Denmark, and yet with her keen understanding she saw that there might now be a danger of relaxing and assuming that the college needed no further assistance. So in an article written by her and printed in the *Anderson Daily Mail* she expressed gratitude for this debt paying campaign and then began to point out what should be done next:

> Any one who ever doubted the vitality of Anderson College and the deep loyalty of its friends is seeing a demonstration during these days that is little short of miraculous. The college is being saved from the threats against its very existence.
>
> The raising of an intolerable debt burden completely eliminates the fear of all Andersonians as to the preservation of the college, but of course mere preservation does not allow Anderson College to fulfill its destiny. The great vision of its founders and its present leaders envisages far greater things for Anderson College than its mere existence. It must vigorously go forward in renewed courage, hope, and vision along lines of religious training, and educational training, which will bring to the youth of this city and state that which will be of most help to them in the world of today. Pictured in the mind of every friend of Anderson College is that day, when regardless of the current of ill or good financial winds Anderson College may not fear for its existence and the carrying out of its splendid purposes.

Thus the first decade of the Denmark administration closed with a magnificent achievement. But there was much yet to be done.

CHAPTER TEN

Renewed Strength

1938-1953

The reader of this narrative must have been impressed by the fact that the early years of Anderson College were characterized by an unusual amount of hardship and sacrifice. Few colleges have been called upon to face as many crises. At times these obstacles appeared to be insurmountable. In looking back over these perilous experiences one cannot escape the conviction that survival was nothing less than a miracle. The only explanation can be found in the leadership of God and in the faith, courage and sacrifice of its administrators, faculty, trustees, and friends.

In the first decade of her administration President Denmark had her share of these distressing problems. With courage and sublime faith she led the institution through these trying experiences. The transition to a junior college had been made and the wisdom of this decision had been justified. At long last the pressure of the long-standing debt of $60,000 was relieved by full payment in 1938. None could now doubt that the college would continue to live.

The last 15 years of the presidency of Dr. Denmark (1938-1953) may be regarded as the years of harvest — an era when the rewards of past sacrifices and labor were realized. This is not to say that there were no difficulties and problems to be encountered; there were plenty of these, but during this time the college emerged as a durable, substantial institution of learning whose future existence was no longer in doubt. In a real sense Anderson College had "arrived."

By the end of the 1930's our country was coming out of the severe depression which had afflicted it for a decade. Business conditions were improving, employment opportunities were better, more money was in circulation, and men were possessed by a new hope. This was welcomed by all, but especially by colleges.

However, there were dark clouds on the world horizon. The program of Adolph Hitler to conquer Europe and England was gradually emerging early in 1940. As his designs were gradually perceived the leading nations of the world were girding for war. Another world war was inevitable. This would be more extensive and more disastrous than the war of 1914-1918. This would ultimately involve the United States. It would make a new crisis for the colleges of our country.

Anderson College would do what it could in the war effort. Then would come the adjustments to be made after the war.

After the retirement of the debt in 1938 the trustees voted unanimously to express appreciation to the committee members, Sam Prince, Frank McGee, Dan Brown, and Clarence F. Brown for their work in the effort to clear the debt. Of course appreciation and gratitude were publicly expressed to the Baptist State Convention and the various local groups which had assisted in this effort.

In the meeting of the trustees May 19, 1939 President Denmark spoke of the new impetus felt by all the college family after the burden of debt had been lifted. The trustees expressed their hearty appreciation of the leadership of President Denmark in the debt-paying effort. They voted also to express genuine gratitude to the members of the faculty who had served so sacrifically in the lean years.

One matter which was considered by the trustees for several successive years was the effort during the spring and summer to recruit students. Several members of the faculty engaged in this effort. Reports indicate that they visited 100 or more high schools each year. The result was a steady increase in the size of the student body. In 1938-1939 the college enrolled 407 students, the largest number since becoming a junior college.

The curriculum underwent certain changes as conditions demanded. New courses were added in 1939-1940. These were: (1) Government, (2) Introduction to Business, (3) Journalism and (4) Radio Dramatics. The presence of the radio station WAIM on the campus provided excellent opportunities for those interested in this field. Five diplomas or certificates were offered as follows: Associate in Arts Diploma, the Artist's Diploma in Voice, Piano or Organ, the Commercial Diploma, a Commercial Certificate, and a Certificate in Public School Music.

The schedule of President Denmark became steadily heavier as an increasing number of invitations for speaking engagements were accepted. These were at meetings of college organizations, religious gatherings, college and high school commencements and civic groups. While this was strenuous work it brought much favorable publicity to Anderson College. The president was now accepted as a successful college administrator who had demonstrated her ability.

Furman University claimed the honor and distinction of publicly recognizing the outstanding achievements of Dr. Denmark by conferring on her the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters at their

commencement in 1941. This action was widely applauded and resulted in many expressions of appreciation of the work of Dr. Denmark. In the city of Anderson the acclaim given President Denmark was especially gratifying.

As the war progressed Anderson College was alert to serve in various ways. In 1941 three new terminal courses,—Pre-Nursing, Laboratory Technician, and Medical Secretary— were added. The college opened its doors to adult citizens for afternoon classes in English Literature and first year Spanish. Adults also were permitted to enter regular college classes in such subjects as Home Economics, Hygiene, Art, and Bible. Later still other courses were opened to adults.

The enrollment of students from 1942-1943 showed a slight decrease as many young people entered some area of government service or business. Terminal courses were now given special emphasis to serve young people who wanted to work in the war effort. Along with this emphasis was the renewed effort to give meaningful religious instruction to students.

In 1944 the college had a capacity enrollment of 365 students who came from 15 states. The president was eager to meet the challenge of these young people by providing additional facilities for their comfort and convenience. To do this she needed additional funds. She now began to stress the need for endowment. So the question of money was in the forefront again.

With the close of the war, colleges in the United States were confronted with a situation which would call for sound thinking, careful planning and constant effort. For some four years most of the colleges had experienced rather drastic decreases in enrollment. Some of the universities and four year colleges had been able to secure one or more of the various government plans for training men for the military. These military training schools served to keep these universities and colleges in operation without too much curtailment in income. Smaller colleges which did not secure a military training program were hard pressed during the war. They were forced to spend extra effort in recruiting students, and to make adjustments in their programs during this interim. Anderson College was in this class. By extra recruiting efforts the enrollment held up reasonably well and, despite the difficulties, managed to operate each year without a deficit. When the war was over universities and colleges received the greatest influx of students in their history. Many thousands of men, and some women,

now released from military service, were eager to get their college work. Some of these were students whose college work had been interrupted for one or more years of military service; others were young people who, prior to the war, had done no college work. This rush to the colleges was encouraged by the action of the United States Government in providing expenses of these veterans while in college. This was done under Public Law 346, known as the G. I. Bill of Rights, and under Public Law 16, known as the Veteran's Rehabilitation Act.

Anderson College, being a junior college primarily for women at the time, was not as vitally affected as the universities and senior colleges. However, the rapid increase of students was experienced also at Anderson College. For the year 1946-1947 there was a record-breaking attendance of 409 students. Since the number of men students had continued to increase since 1931 it was not surprising that in 1946-1947 there were 53 men enrolled. Of this number 42 were veterans. One of the imperative needs with this large number of students was additional space in the library. Also there was an urgent need for more books and periodicals.

The income for this year was just short of $100,000. After paying all expenses there was a surplus of some $13,000. The enrollment continued to climb for the next two years before showing a gradual decline. The heavier use of all facilities made some renovating and reconditioning a necessity. These repairs were done at a cost of about $60,000. In the meantime the need for recreation facilities was so great that plans were made to erect a building estimated to cost about $100,000 as soon as sufficient funds were made available. A drive to secure this money was launched by the Anderson Chamber of Commerce in April 1949.

As was her custom, President Denmark presented a full report of the work of the college to the trustees at each annual meeting. Occasionally called meetings were held when some urgent matter had to be considered. In these reports from 1938 to 1953 and in the minutes of trustee meetings interesting items may be found. In the meeting on May 12, 1944 there was animated discussion about a young lady teacher who was a Mormon. President Denmark explained the unusual circumstances which had brought this about. A vacancy had been created suddenly and despite all her efforts she had been unable to find on short notice a competent teacher for this position. The young lady who was employed was a graduate of the college, was a winsome Christian lady and a competent teacher. She had agreed that she would make no problem so far as her denominational status was

concerned. She had kept her word and had cooperated fully. Dr. Denmark was confident that her membership in the faculty would not embarrass the college. After full discussion the trustees voted to approve Dr. Denmark's action so as not to harm the reputation of the teacher nor to cause public discussion of the matter. However, the trustees insisted that extreme caution be exercised in the employment of teachers whose denominational affiliation might hurt the college. Some two years later the Baptist State Convention passed a resolution "requesting the colleges to employ faculty members exclusively of the Baptist denomination." In the discussion of this resolution it was the opinion of the trustees that this resolution was not meant to apply to present faculty members who belonged to other denominations.

At the meeting in May 1944, Dr. Denmark recommended a slight increase in teachers' salaries if this could be done without upsetting the budget and causing a deficit.

In March 1946, when the student load was so heavy and the teachers were burdened Dr. Denmark recommended a bonus to the teachers. The faculty had sacrificed so much in other years and were deserving of some extra assistance now. She recommended: (1) that a bonus of $1000 be given teachers who were to do graduate study during the summer, and (2) $100 for the other teachers with the understanding that any teacher who did not return in the fall would return the $100 to the college.

Reports year by year in the 1940's showed that the college had operated without a deficit. Wise planning and careful management had saved the embarrassment of borrowing money for current expenses. In the meeting of the trustees May 1945, Dr. Denmark called attention to the need for endowment funds and urged the board to plan a campaign for this. She requested the trustees to make a careful study of the needs of the college in repairing some of the buildings. She then explained that she had saved enough money from current operations during the year to buy two war bonds at $5000 each!

The trustees agreed that endowment was urgently needed and was highly desirable but they felt that the time for such a campaign had not arrived. In this connection Dr. Denmark asked for a called meeting of the trustees on November 6, 1945 to inform them of the recommendations she was preparing to make to the Baptist State Convention. These were as follows: (1) "In lieu of permanent endowment we recommend that the Baptist State Convention provide an annual subsidy of $25,000 to Anderson College which would be

equivalent to the income from an adequate endowment," (2) "That the Convention study the possibility of Anderson College becoming affiliated with Furman University." Both of these recommendations came up for further discussion in subsequent meetings of the trustees.

As previously indicated, Dr. Denmark was urging the trustees to study the needs of the college with a view to making extensive renovations and the erecting of additional facilities in order to meet the needs of the larger number of students in 1946. In considering these needed facilities it was finally decided that the proper approach would be to make these needs known to the Baptist State Convention in the hope that substantial help could be secured from the Convention.

As early as 1940-1941 the Baptist Convention had authorized the appointment of a committee to report on the possibility of unifying the Baptist colleges in the state. The chairman of this special committee was Dr. W. M. Seay, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Anderson, and a member of the board of trustees of Anderson College. Under these circumstances this matter was frequently on the agenda of trustee meetings. The unanimous judgment of the trustees was to cooperate fully with this committee.

In 1945 the trustees authorized the appointment of another committee to make known to the Convention the needs of the college. This committee, composed of J. E. Rouse, C. V. Martin, Mrs. F. C. McConnell and Mrs. C. S. Sullivan, made the survey and prepared their report. Dr. Denmark was authorized to present this report to the proper persons in the State Convention. In July 1945 Dr. S. W. Brooke, the General Secretary and Treasurer of the Convention met with the trustees to discuss the report. Dr. Brooke led the discussion and advised that the proposed report be as complete as possible. It should take into account two general items: (1) The need for Anderson College in the program of the Baptists in South Carolina, and (2) The things needed by the college in order to carry out its mission to the Baptists of the state.

In December 1946 at a called meeting of the trustees the question of retirement benefits for staff members and the faculty was up for discussion. Dr. Denmark introduced Dr. Thomas J. Watts of the Relief and Annuity Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, who spoke on plans which his board offered to colleges. He answered several questions and agreed to cooperate fully with the college in the event the college was interested.

At various times the arrangement the college had made with the radio broadcasting station WAIM was discussed. The criticism of the station persisted and the Whyte building occupied by the station was badly needed for other purposes. So in December 1946 the trustees authorized Dr. Smethers, chairman of the board of trustees to appoint a special committee to confer with Mr. Wilton Hall, owner of the station, and to thank him for his services to the college and to request that the station be moved from the Whyte building within two years.

In her report to the trustees May 17, 1946, President Denmark told of her love for the college and then gave the first intimation of her thought of relinquishing the heavy responsibilities of the office. "I can not see my life apart from Anderson College. I do not wish to withdraw my support from the college as long as I am needed. But I also can see looming large needs of the college which I cannot supply. My inability is not of the heart but of depleted energy." She then recommended the employment of a competent promoter who should be trained and later carry on as president. "When the board of trustees can secure and train such a person, I shall be ready to relinquish the burdens and the honors of the office." With great earnestness she urged the trustees to begin planning for an endowment campaign and for substantial expansion of the college. One year later she repeated this recommendation.

During the years 1946-1947, due largely to the urgent appeals of President Denmark, the Baptist State Convention gave Anderson College $60,000 to be used in modernizing some of the buildings. The heating system and the water system were thoroughly overhauled and all dormitory rooms were redecorated. The three-story building adjoining the East dormitory was converted into a student center. This center included a book store, a post office, a canteen, game rooms, and lounge rooms primarily for day students. This was opened for use in September 1950. These facilities were greatly appreciated by the steadily increasing number of non-resident students.

For a number of years the president of Anderson College had made fervent appeals to the Baptist State Convention for more adequate support for the Baptist colleges of South Carolina, and for a more satisfactory method of distributing funds to the colleges. Miss Kathryn Copeland, Dean of the Faculty and secretary to the board of trustees, in a paper relating the accomplishments of President Denmark, says: "Unceasingly advocating the need for adequate support of church supported colleges Dr. Denmark saw the General Board of the Baptist

State Convention set up a unified program for South Carolina's Baptist colleges to replace separate appeals for each institution. In 1950 the General Board of the South Carolina Baptist Convention launched a capital needs fund program to include all three of their colleges, Anderson College, North Greenville College and Furman University. The unified program made possible long-range plans to provide needed new buildings for each institution, making possible an enlarged field of service." Needless to say that this action brought great satisfaction to Dr. Denmark and all the friends of Anderson College.

We have previously told of two experiences of Dr. Denmark which were historic. She was the first woman to serve as president of a college in South Carolina; she had the distinction of presiding over the first junior college in the state. In 1950 another event historic in nature took place. At the meeting of the Baptist State Convention in Charleston she was elected vice-president of this body — the first woman to be elected as an officer of the convention. The newspapers of the state made much of this. For example, *The State,* of Columbia, South Carolina November 17, 1950 stated: "Another precedent has been set in the election by the Baptists of South Carolina of a woman as vice president, Miss Annie D. Denmark, president of Anderson College, having led her sex in gaining this distinction. There is no question that Dr. Denmark is highly suited for the position. And it may not be unreasonable to surmise that, when the right woman comes along, as in other things, we might have a lady as President of the United States."

In her report to the trustees on April 27, 1950 the president made an earnest plea with the trustees to see that Anderson College should never forsake its original purpose in becoming a *Christian* college without apology. Citing the trend away from this original ideal she related the story of several historic schools which had drifted away from a religious emphasis. Anderson College should never cease to be a school with a positive Christian program for its students. "If education be Christian it must meet the standards for academic quality and competence accepted by the states. If education be Christian, the achievement will come, in large measure, through the men and women who have places on the staff." The trustees received this report with enthusiasm and voted to have this put in pamphlet form and widely distributed.

There was some delay and some difficulty in agreeing on an annuity plan for the faculty and staff members. In the 1951 meeting of trustees

Dr. Denmark stated that since the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools requires some retirement system for faculty members and administrative officers and since a plan for retirement with the Relief and Annuity Board had presented come difficulties it was deemed wise to accept the benefits offered by the revised plan of Federal Social Security. The executive committee of the trustees and the majority of the faculty had approved this.

The matter of an adequate endowment was again discussed at length. All were agreed that it was an imperative need, but just how to proceed in securing this was not agreed upon. In this connection a new plan called "Living Endowment" was considered. In essence the plan called for alumni and friends of the college to make a "regular periodic contribution to the college." It was voted to present this plan to the alumni at their next annual meeting. The alumni at their annual convocation (1951) approved the living endowment plan and promised to support it. However, the fact that the college had no alumni secretary and no alumni magazine at the time created a difficulty. But the college newspaper, *The Yodler,* through its monthly mailings kept the matter before the alumni. These former students responded with some gifts and all expressed their appreciation for having this regular contact with the college. Up to this point the gifts had been small but the plan will be implemented and emphasized later.

At the meeting of the trustees on April 23, 1952 an event of unusual interest and concern took place: "Dr. Smethers called for the president's report and Dr. Denmark asked permission to read a letter to the trustees in which she asked them to accept her resignation to take effect on January 1, 1953, or as soon thereafter as her successor can be found."

Because of the significance of this action we quote Dr. Denmark's letter of resignation.

> I am herewith tendering to you as representing the Baptist State Convention of South Carolina, my resignation to take effect on January 1, 1953, or as soon thereafter as my successor can be found. This date of January 1, 1953 will culminate my 25th year as President of Anderson College since I began my tenure of office on January 1, 1928. The selection of this date has been made for another reason also in that it will give the incoming president ample opportunity to assemble the faculty for the next school year.
>
> It is not necessary to recite the well-known facts of my connection for 35 years with Anderson College. I undertook the task of leadership when the life of the school was at low ebb, with a bonded

indebtedness of $60,000, the financial crash of 1929 just ahead, and the imperative necessity of the transition from senior to junior college imminent. Its problems, difficult at the beginning, have been many and continuous, but the compensations have been rewarding and inspiring.

I am surrendering my commission at a time as opportune as could have been found. The college is free from debt, and is well established in the educational program of the state. The heart of the denomination is warm and pulsing toward the institution. And the prospects for greater financial support from the denomination are well assured.

Anderson College is the child of many prayers and holds deep sway in a multitude of hearts. I will never have a thought Godward without including Anderson College in the passion of prayer.

Through all of these years, the Board of Trustees has given me the assurance of confidence and affection for which I shall be forever grateful. I can not now speak, and will never be able to speak in sufficient terms of the gratitude which I have toward trustees, faculty, alumni, and student body. I shall carry to the end of my journey a love for Anderson College which more than pays for all the toll it has taken of my years and my strength.

Apparently the trustees were taken by surprise by the president's resignation. A motion was made and passed immediately that the letter be received as information and that the trustees under no circumstances consider accepting the resignation at this time, and that the board give her a vote of confidence and pledge their fullest cooperation. They then gave to Dr. Denmark a standing vote of confidence and appreciation. At this time various tributes of respect and appreciation were spoken. It was evident that no one wanted her to relinquish her leadership of the college. At her request further discussion on her letter was postponed until other matters on the agenda were disposed of. When these had been dispatched, Dr. Denmark then vigorously insisted on their acceptance of her resignation.

A motion to accept the resignation was made by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Hawthorne and passed. In the discussion on the motion the trustees expressed the hope that Dr. Denmark would remain as long as she chose. They also agreed that she should have a home at the college as long as she wished. The idea was voiced that "care should be taken in seeking for a successor that the distinctive work and program of Anderson College should not be disturbed in any way." A motion was passed asking the chairman of the board to

appoint a committee to nominate a successor to Dr. Denmark. Dr. Smethers named a committee of five members: the Rev. W. P. Hall, Mark F. Hawthorne, Leon L. Rice, Fred Vaughn, Mrs. James A. Howard. Dr. Smethers was ex-officio member. The committee met on May 23, 1952, for organization. Dr. Smethers was elected chairman and Miss Kathryn Copeland secretary. It was agreed that the chairman should send a letter to each member of the board of trustees requesting them to give prayerful consideration to the matter of a successor to Dr. Denmark and to send recommendations to Dr. Smethers.

As might be expected, the resignation of Dr. Denmark on April 23, 1952, brought forth a response from the friends of the college far and near. The great majority of these responses expressed appreciation of the work of President Denmark and most of these insisted that she reconsider and continue her work as head of the school. However, she steadfastly held to her decision.

In the months between the acceptance of her resignation and the closing of her work as president there were many occasions when appreciation was given to the woman who had done so much for Anderson College.

The trustees voted heartily: (1) To make Dr. Denmark President Emeritus for life. This recommendation was made by Dr. Haight, president-elect. (2) To guarantee a stipulated monthly salary for Dr. Denmark. (3) To name the West Dormitory Denmark Hall. (4) To retain an apartment on the campus for the retiring president. (5) To place a portrait of Dr. Denmark, then being painted by Mrs. Cressie Holcomb, in an appropriate place on the campus.

Apart from the official actions of the college itself, the city of Anderson gave generous expression of its appreciation to the woman who was sometimes referred to as "the first citizen of Anderson." Throughout her administration Dr. Denmark had been a cooperative and intelligent member of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce. In recognition they voted to give her an honorary life membership in this organization.

Frequently the work of Dr. Denmark was commended in various articles in the two Anderson newspapers. Feature articles, editorials and letters from readers praised the work of the president at the college, in civic affairs and church life. Nearly all of these writers recalled her leadership during the hard years of the depression and practically all gave her credit for saving the college in one or more critical situations. For example this article in the Anderson *Daily Mail.*

> Anderson College has made remarkable progress in physical plant and in academic fields and is now on a par with any other junior college in this area.
>
> Yet, back of all this progress looms the figure of a lone woman, whose faith in Anderson College, and whose years of fruitful labor kept it alive and a going institution when other denominational colleges were withering and dying on the vine. That individual is Dr. Annie Dove Denmark.
>
> So long as one brick remains upon another on the college campus there will be those who will still recall, either by personal knowledge or from the pages of history, how Dr. Denmark (then without the honorary doctorate that was later so worthily bestowed) literally kept Anderson College alive, almost one week at a time, by sacrifices such as few other educators have been called upon to bear.
>
> Today no one remotely familiar with Anderson County history can doubt that without the faith, the inspiring leadership, the superb ability, the hard work and devotion of this noble woman, there would be no Anderson College today.

Articles in college magazines and church periodicals carried tributes to the achievements of the retiring president. Dr. Denmark herself could not tell of the number of telegrams, telephone calls and letters she received during this time. Like Mary of old "she kept all these things in her heart" and made appropriate acknowledgment of them all.

The one formal and official occasion for honoring the retiring president was Founders Day, February 14, 1953. The ceremonies of this day, "Denmark Day," mark it as one of the most significant occasions in the history of the college. A record-breaking crowd of friends and former students attended the ceremonies. Many distinguished college presidents, ministers, and civic officials were present to honor their colleague and friend.

Dean Kathryn Copeland, long-time colleague, and personal friend, presided at the formal convocation. Greetings and tributes were given by a dozen or more dignitaries representing many different groups. The Scriptures were read by Dr. E. F. Haight, president-elect, and the benediction was given by Dr. John L. Plyler, President of Furman University.

One of the highlights of the program was the procession of representatives from each of the forty graduating classes. The representative of each class passed across the stage, shook hands with the retiring president and then placed an American Beauty rose in a large vase on the stage as members of that class stood in tribute. Several special gifts were presented by various groups.

The special address was delivered by Mrs. Olin D. Johnson of Washington, D. C. a graduate of 1923, a former trustee and loyal supporter of the college. Using the subject "The Denmark-Anderson College Story" Mrs. Johnson sketched briefly the contribution made by Dr. Denmark. A radio play, "The Denmark Story" was presented by Anderson's Little Theatre over station WAIM.

The closing months of her stay at the college were busy ones for President Denmark. Her work would be closed officially at the forthcoming commencement (May 1953). But she kept her schedule and handled the affairs of her office without any let-up.

At a called meeting of the trustees on January 22, 1953 President-elect Haight was present. After his formal introduction to the trustees Dr. Haight spoke of some of his goals for the college. He recommended a plan for retirement for faculty members similar to that now in operation at Furman University. This plan set the date of retirement for women at 65 years and men at 67. The plan permitted both men and women to continue serving for a brief time after reaching retirement age but none could continue after reaching the age of 70. The trustees voted to approve this recommendation of Dr. Haight.

At this meeting Dr. Denmark gave her final president's report. She emphasized the advantages in the new plan of the Baptist State Convention by which all three Baptist colleges would share in a unified program. Again the trustees reiterated their appreciation of the work of Dr. Denmark.

Chief among the accomplishments of President Denmark was her wise handling of finances. Evidently by request of the trustees Dr. Denmark summarized these financial records in a letter to the trustees. This letter was dated August 10, 1953, and signed by Dr. Denmark as President-Emeritus.

> You will recall that in 1928 I inherited a $60,000 indebtedness, at 6% interest. That debt was paid dollar for dollar. In these desperate depression years we used also our endowment fund of $20,000; this amount has likewise been replaced dollar for dollar. The college bank account today shows, in reserves, approximately $30,000 in Carolina National Bank, and $20,417.71 in paid-up Building and Loan Certificates, making a total of $62,000 surplus. The $60,000 debt, paid in full, plus the $62,000 in present reserves, built up for stabilizing the school in lean years, constitute an accumulation, above the operational expenses, of $140,000 during my administration.
>
> In the above, I speak only of funds for current expenses. In addition to the now available $62,000 for current expenses, you will

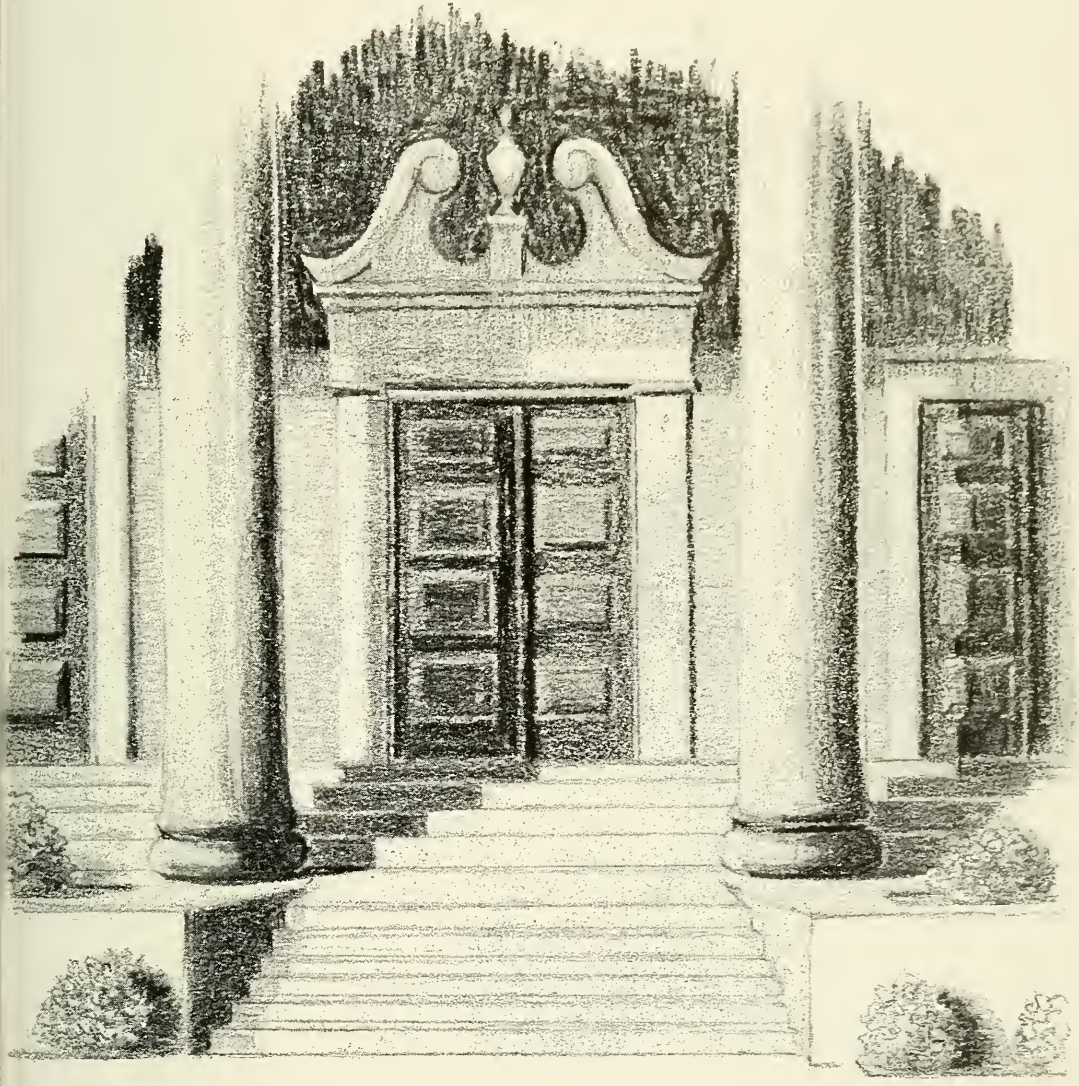
remember that Anderson College is well entrenched in the South Carolina Baptist Cooperative Capital Needs program; our share in that program for expansion is nearly a million dollars $985,000 to be exact. Part of this sum is already on hand, earmarked definitely for new buildings and endowment. Other assets of the college include some $17,750.14 raised some years ago by the Chamber of Commerce toward the building of a gymnasium, and approximately $50,000 in the present endowment fund.

The commencement in May 1953 marked the close of Dr. Denmark's official responsibilities at Anderson College. One of the delightful events of the commencement program was the official recognition of the 36 years of efficient service given by Miss Grace Louise Cronkhite in the Department of Music. Hers was a brilliant career in which hundreds of students were enriched by her competent teaching and her gracious spirit. At this commencement a special concert was given in honor of their teacher by a number of former students who had achieved distinction in the world of music. Special tributes were paid to Miss Cronkhite by faculty members, former students and others. This marked the end of her official career. She chose to retire and when her friend Dr. Denmark retired to her old home she invited Miss Cronkhite to live with her. This she did until her death November 8, 1955.

The commencement address was given by the president-elect Dr. E. F. Haight. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Dr. Solon B. Cousins of Richmond, Virginia, a long-time friend of the retiring president, who had previously spoken on similar occasions to Anderson College students in 1936, 1945, 1948, and 1950.

The last graduating class in Dr. Denmark's career received their diplomas from her hand on Friday, May 22, 1953. All those present were deeply moved as they realized that this was an historic moment. An era in the history of the college had come to an end.

The new president assumed his duties in June. Later in the summer Dr. Denmark, despite the invitations and the pleas of many friends to continue to live at the college, quietly entered retirement at her childhood home in Goldsboro, North Carolina. She has remained a devoted friend of the college and on several occasions has returned as an honored guest of the college she served so faithfully. It is the hope of all her friends that she will return again and again.



PART THREE . . . *"With Wings as Eagles"*

CHAPTER ELEVEN

A Period of Transition

1953-1957

The matter of finding the sixth president of Anderson College was committed to five trustees: the Rev. W. P. Hall, Mark F. Hawthorne, Leon L. Rice, Fred Vaughn, and Mrs. James Howard. The chairman of the board of trustees, Dr. A. L. Smethers, was ex-officio member and was later elected chairman of the special committee. The committee asked for a secretary outside the membership of the trustees and Miss Kathryn Copeland was asked to serve in this capacity. The committee requested all the trustees to give prayerful consideration to this important matter and to send their suggestions and recommendations to the chairman.

On October 22, 1952 the committee met and voted to proceed with the business of nominating a man to become president. The secretary had prepared a list of names suggested by the Southern Teachers Association and a list of names which had been sent to the committee by trustees and friends of the college. A motion was passed to disregard the first list unless it should be necessary to consider these names later. After full discussion of the people whose names were in the second list it was decided that the members of the committee would vote on these by secret ballot. A count of the votes revealed that Dr. Elmer Francis Haight, Professor of Religion at Furman University, had received a majority of the votes. A motion was passed to make the vote unanimous and to offer the position to Dr. Haight. The three local trustees on the committee were asked to make contact with Dr. Haight. It was voted to offer to Dr. Haight the same salary which he was then receiving.

At a called meeting of the trustees in the First Baptist Church of Columbia on November 11, 1952 Dr. Smethers announced that the special committee had selected Dr. Haight and that he had indicated his willingness to serve and could begin his work at the end of the school year (June 1953). A motion was passed that the trustees accept the report of the committee.

It is not surprising that the trustees selected Dr. Haight to serve as president of the college. He was widely known in educational circles of Southern Baptists and was favorably known in South Carolina. His career had been spent almost wholly in education. A minister, teacher

and author, with a gracious and friendly manner he held an enviable place in the life of the state.

Dr. Haight was born in Washington, D. C., the youngest of seven sons. His father died when the boy was 16 years old, so he was forced to leave school and work to help support the family. Shortly after his father's death the family moved to Charleston, South Carolina, where he worked as a stenographer and bookkeeper for a railroad company. He later said that the skill he acquired in this position enabled him later to earn a living while getting his education.

He was active in his church in Charleston where he was ordained as a deacon while still a young man. Shortly afterward the church licensed him to preach. In the fall of 1918 he entered the Southern Baptist Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky. While he was an able student he found that his lack of high school and college training made it impossible to do the best work in the seminary. Acting upon the advice of two of his classmates, one of whom was the late Dr. M. Theron Rankin, he left the seminary and enrolled as a student in Furman University. By hard work he was graduated from the university in three years.

He entered the Baptist Bible Institute (now New Orleans Baptist Seminary) in 1923. Three years later he received the Doctor of Theology degree from the New Orleans Seminary; and upon graduation was appointed professor of Church History and New Testament in the seminary and served also as Registrar at the school. He taught in the seminary until 1944. While holding his position at the seminary, he studied at Tulane University in New Orleans and was awarded the Master of Arts degree. In order to get experience in pastoral work he got a leave of absence for two years and became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Selma, Alabama. He felt that this pastoral experience would enable him to be a more effective teacher of young ministers. Altogether he has served as pastor or interim pastor of at least ten churches.

In 1944 Furman University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity and employed him as head of the Department of Religion in the university. While in this position he was elected president of Anderson College in 1953.

Dr. Haight was a popular speaker at pastors conferences in Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky and South Carolina. He served at Ridgecrest for several summers as lecturer on the New Testament. In 1944 he delivered the Holland Lectures at

Southwestern Seminary in Fort Worth, Texas. He was a member of the Rotary Club in New Orleans, Greenville and Anderson.

After four years as president of Anderson College he was invited to teach Bible at Louisiana College, the Baptist college of the state. This was an opportunity to get back to his first love — teaching young people. For ten years (1957-1967) he gave distinguished service to this school. Having reached the mandatory age for retirement he closed his work at Louisiana College. He was made professor-emeritus and was invited to deliver the baccalaureate sermon as one of the last of his responsibilities at Louisiana College. Shortly afterward he was invited to deliver the 50th Anniversary Founder's Day address at the New Orleans Seminary where he began his career as a teacher.

He and Mrs. Haight moved back to Charleston, South Carolina, where their daughter, Mrs. A. J. Blalock lives. A man of his temperment could not be happy without some useful employment. In 1964 the Baptist College at Charleston was established. The new college needed a teacher of religion and Dr. Haight accepted the opportunity to continue his teaching. With a teaching schedule not too heavy, he finds time to preach in churches, and to lecture and teach on various occasions.

Recognition of his work has come at various times. He served first as vice president, and later as president of the South Carolina Baptist Convention (1956-1957). He has been a member of the Southern Baptist Education Commission, and the Southern Baptist Historical Commission. He was co-author of *Broadman Comments* for five years and has made frequent contributions to periodicals of the Baptist Sunday School Board. He compiled the *History of the Baptist Denomination in New Orleans During the 19th Century.*

He has been a popular speaker and teacher for many denominational gatherings throughout his career. For ten years he taught summer courses at the Clear Creek Baptist School at Pineville, Kentucky.

While Dr. Haight took over the duties of the president officially on June 1, 1953, he had had frequent contact with the college after his election to the presidency. He had been invited to meet with the trustees several times before the end of Dr. Denmark's administration. He had participated in the special Founder's Day program in which Dr. Denmark had been honored. He was a participant also in the commencement exercises in May 1953. All of this was in the interest of a smooth transfer from one administration to another. Having had nine years experience in Furman University only 30 miles distant, he

was reasonably familiar with Anderson College. But these official contacts with the trustees and administration of the college were helpful to the incoming president.

Dr. Haight had a number of advantages as he began his work. Behind him lay nearly 30 years experience as a student, teacher and administrator. He was at his prime, slightly past middle age. He had a scholarly mind, a genial spirit and genuine dedication to his calling. He was widely and favorably known in the state and in the Southern Baptist Convention. In the half year between his election and his assuming the office he had time to think and to make plans for his new responsibilities.

At the called meeting of the trustees on January 22, 1953, Dr. Haight was formally introduced by Dr. Denmark, and Dr. Smethers welcomed him to the board of trustees meeting. The new president told of some of his goals for the college, and then explained the retirement plan in effect at Furman University. This plan set the retirement age of women at 65 and men at 67. Either men or women could be employed for two or three additional years but in no case could one serve after reaching the age of 70. After some discussion a motion was passed to adopt this retirement plan at Anderson College. As previously noted, Dr. Haight recommended that Dr. Denmark be elected president-emeritus for life. The new president stated that it was his purpose to conduct the affairs of the college in such a way that the distinctive Christian purpose of the institution should be realized. In this meeting of the trustees it was voted to make Dr. Haight treasurer of the college in addition to his work as president.

The new school year was officially opened on September 18, 1953. Dr. Haight presided over the opening ceremonies at which time he gave a brief address in which he stated his ideals for Anderson College. He declared that the purpose of a Christian college is, "to help a student to know God and to love Him, to know man and to love him, to know the created world and to love it, and to know the societies men have created as they move together toward the good life, and to love these societies."

He stated that his hopes for the coming year were, "the maintenance and development of the inner life of the faculty and staff around which the college will develop; growth of the Anderson College ideal, and the addition of new buildings, such as a library and a gymnasium which will help toward making Anderson College a fully accredited

junior college." In addition to President Haight there were ten new members of the faculty for the session of 1953-1954.

In the trustee meeting in September the president estimated that the income for the 1953-1954 session would be about $91,000 and that the anticipated expenses would run to about $136,000. It was his hope that the money to be received from the Baptist State Convention would cover the expected deficit and would leave some surplus at the end of the year. It was agreed that the committee of trustees formerly appointed would appear with Dr. Haight at the meeting of the General Board of the Convention on September 14. The desirability of having local trustees meet with the president to discuss college business was expressed.

The trustees on November 29 agreed with the recommendation of president-emeritus Denmark that the copy of Guido Reni's oil painting of "Aurora" should remain the property of the college as long as it remains a Baptist junior college. In the event of a change in the type of college the picture would revert to Dr. Denmark. This raised the question of the college becoming a senior college at some future date. However, it was the concensus of the trustees that such a change was not likely to occur in the foreseeable future.

The question of finances was again before the board. It was urged that expenses for the year should be kept at a minimum. All felt that extra efforts in recruiting students should be made in the immediate future. The trustees asked President Haight to secure an accurate statement of what the college should do in order to be accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The trustees met on February 5, 1954, in a called meeting. Dr. Haight outlined the program for his inauguration to be held on March 12, 1954. He then announced that a Pastor's Conference would be held on the campus March 1-5. Distinguished speakers had been secured and it was hoped that this would be helpful to the college in public relations. He announced also that the annual Founder's Day services would be held in the First Baptist Church of Anderson on Sunday morning February 14, with Dr. Smethers as the speaker.

A discussion of operating expenses for the year revealed the probability of a deficit. This was due to two facts: (1) The amount pledged by the Baptist State Convention would not be as large as expected, and (2) a considerable amount had been spent on installing some needed appliances, and in renovating the home of the president ($6,333).

Dr. Haight reported that he had received resignations from nine teachers and staff members. Among these were those of Miss Elizabeth Tribble who had for over 20 years served faithfully as bursar, and Miss Kathryn Copeland who had been on the staff for 28 years. The trustees expressed appreciation for the long and faithful service of these women. The question of why so many resignations was raised and discussed. Dr. Haight stated that this was unusual but there were good reasons for this large number of resignations.

The First Baptist Church of Anderson which had been so closely associated with the college, joined with the college in observing Founder's Day on February 14, 1954. Dr. A. L. Smethers, for many years a trustee and loyal supporter of the college, gave the address. In his address he reviewed briefly the history of the college and told of the struggles which the school had experienced. He expressed great appreciation to the members of the church, the trustees, the faculty and many friends who had contributed to the college.

The inauguration of President Haight took place in an elaborate ceremony on the evening of March 12, 1954, with Dr. A. L. Smethers of the board of trustees presiding. The invocation was delivered by Dr. F. C. McConnell, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Anderson. Greetings were brought by the following:

Dr. C. F. Sims, Convention of South Carolina Baptists
Dr. R. F. Poole, Association of South Carolina Colleges
Mr. J. Carlyle Holler, South Carolina Department of Education
Mayor William C. Johnston of Anderson
Mr. Wilton E. Hall, Business Interests of Anderson
Mrs. James A. Howard, Trustees of Anderson College
Professor Webb von Hasseln, Faculty of Anderson College
Mrs. E. A. Burgess, Alumni of Anderson College
Miss Rebecca Connelley, Students of Anderson College

After a special number by the college choir the address was given by Dr. R. N. Daniel, Dean Emeritus and Professor of English at Furman University. Dean Daniel was well known in the state and was a colleague of Dr. Haight's for nine years at Furman University.

The investiture of President Haight was done by Dr. Smethers, after which the new president gave his inaugural address. The Alma Mater was presented by Mrs. C. S. Sullivan, Sr., who had some years previously composed the poem. The benediction was given by Dr. W. McLeod Frampton, Jr., pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Anderson.

Delegates from nearly 50 colleges were present to join a great company of other friends in greetings and best wishes to Dr. and Mrs. Haight, their daughter Mary Margaret and their son Frank. The ceremonies were preceded by a formal dinner for the distinguished guests and friends. The events of the day were concluded by the reception given by Dr. and Mrs. Haight.

For the second semester, February 1954, Dr. Haight agreed to teach a class at the college on Christian Doctrines. He felt the need for such a course and was willing to add this to his schedule in order to accommodate some 25 students. The Boulevard Baptist Church, a close neighbor of the college, was without a pastor for a few months and called Dr. Haight to serve as interim pastor. The church at this time had no building of its own and had accepted the invitation of the college to hold its morning worship services in the college auditorium. He agreed to do this though his schedule was already heavy.

The close of the session in May 1954 marked the end of service for two women who had contributed much to the college. Miss Elizabeth Tribble, a graduate of Anderson College, served for a while as secretary to the president. She later became bookkeeper, and then bursar. Her work was greatly appreciated by the students and her associates. After 20 years employment at the college she wanted a change and resigned. She later took a good position with a local business concern.

Miss Kathryn Copeland came to Anderson College in 1928 as a member of the faculty. She was born in Bolivar, Missouri, and was graduated from Southwest Baptist (Junior) College. She then attended Southwestern Baptist Seminary in Fort Worth, Texas, where she received the B. M.-T. degree and the diploma in Religious Education. She then entered Baylor University where she received B. A. and M. A. degrees. Later she did graduate work in several other universities.

At Anderson she taught courses in Bible and English. Her ability was recognized by her appointment to the administrative staff, first as dean of the faculty, and later as dean of the college. She found time to sponsor several "extra-curricular" activities which endeared her to the students. For several years she acted as recording secretary of the board of trustees. She terminated her work at Anderson College in June of 1954. As an expression of appreciation for the long service of Miss Copeland the trustees voted to pay her salary through June, July and August of that year. After leaving Anderson College she taught for several years at Gardner-Webb College in Boiling Springs, North Carolina. She had served Anderson College faithfully and her

departure was regretted by all who knew her. She is now retired and lives in Charlotte, North Carolina.

During the session of 1953-54 the spectre of a deficit was beginning to appear. Out of long and hard experience the trustees had come to fear the consequences of such an experience. At various meetings during the year the trustees urged that every means be employed to keep operating expenses within the budget.

In the meeting of the trustees on March 12, 1954, President Haight asked the trustees, "to appoint a committee to work with him on a big matter involving a thorough study with a view to a reorganization of Anderson College, the faculty, the internal life of the college, the structure of the college, and the administration. He said that he was recommending that the committee consider the reorganization of the administration and that all business of the college, the operating of the dining hall, business office, buildings and grounds, bookstore and canteen, be placed under a business manager who would function with reference to the total business side of the college." He further suggested that they set up a faculty executive committee under whom all the departments of the college would operate. He was convinced that this proposed reorganization would result in better operations and in considerable financial savings. He suggested as members of this committee: Dr. Smethers, Dr. Hawthorne, Mr. Rice, Mr. McCall, and Mr. Campbell. After some discussion a motion was passed to appoint this committee and give them time to work with the president in formulating a report. For thirty years Dr. Smethers had worked faithfully for Anderson College. Following the plan of rotation of trustees adopted by the Baptist State Convention Dr. Smethers would now be off the board. A rising vote of thanks was given to this good man who had done so much for the college.

In the trustees meeting on May 14, 1954, Dr. Haight's proposed budget for the ensuing year was approved with the understanding that the finance committee of the board of trustees would work out details so as not to exceed the estimated budget.

The president made several suggestions regarding the administration of the college. He proposed that the teaching faculty be relieved of all disciplinary duties and that there be a distinct separation of teaching and disciplinary functions. He felt that there was now no need for an academic dean, since the president was responsible for these duties. He proposed the appointment of a man who would serve as registrar and director of admissions.

On the eve of the opening of the fall semester, September 1954, the president reported that the faculty and staff were all in readiness. He announced that Miss Martha Watson was now serving as Dean of Women, and Mrs. Sam Pruitt was dietitian for both the dining room and the canteen. In the October meeting of the board of trustees Dr. Haight announced that 24 men and women were on the teaching staff; that a weekly meeting of the faculty and staff was being held with attendance required; and that the prospects for accreditation were quite favorable. A few months later the trustees voted to ask the president to notify the trustees of the procedure to be followed when the college applied for accreditation. This idea was further stressed in the board meeting October 25, 1955.

The library building which had been under construction since September 1955 was now nearing completion. The formal opening was set for September 18, 1956. It was a happy occasion attended by hundreds of people. Dr. and Mrs. Haight and the librarian, Miss Nancy Divver, served as hosts while a large number of faculty members, trustees and friends were present to greet the visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Leon Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Fant, Jr. and Mrs. John Buice, daughter of the late Charles W. Fant, Sr., architect for the building, were special guests. All were invited to tour the new building to see the facilities provided by the new $100,000 structure. The building contains two floors, a mezzanine, and a large basement. On the first floor is a spacious reading room, stack room, a lobby, an office, a work room, desk area and rest rooms. The building provides the latest facilities for faculty and students and visitors. For a long time the building had been needed; when it was completed there was a feeling of relief and genuine joy.

In 1953 Dr. Haight had been invited by the Broadman Press of Nashville to give the Bible expositions for *Broadman Comments,* the Manual for Sunday School Teachers. The first volume of his expositions was released in October 1954. An autograph party was given for Dr. Haight on this occasion. He continued writing these lessons for four more years. This brought favorable attention to Anderson College among thousands of Southern Baptists. In November 1956 Dr. Haight was elected president of the South Carolina Baptist Convention.

In the November meeting of the trustees President Haight announced that the college had borrowed $30,000 to pay all debts in full and that he expected that this loan would be paid in full by

January 1957. After discussion of the financial condition of the college a motion was passed asking "the finance committee and the president to have a conference with the auditor and General Secretary-Treasurer of the General Board, discussing with them all the problems discussed, and bring a report back to the board at the next meeting."

On January 15, 1957, the finance committee met to consider some money problems which the college was facing. The auditor, together with Dr. Charles F. Sims of the South Carolina Baptist Convention, were present by invitation. Mr. Clarkson, the auditor, was asked to review the financial situation and to give the present financial status. He stated that "the surplus for the college in 1952 was $67,000; in 1953 it was about $64,000; in 1954 it had been reduced to about $36,000, $8,000 of which was chargeable to the prior administration in unpaid bills; in 1955 the surplus was about $16,000; and in 1956 the surplus was completely exhausted and the audit showed a $12,500 deficit."

In the discussion Mr. Clarkson stated "that over a period of three years the expenditures of the college exceeded income by above $76,500." The greatest expenses had been in the dining hall budget. "It was suggested that an administrative committee could be of much help in advising the president on financial matters pertaining to the college." The secretary was asked to make a resume of: (1) The capital needs balance. (2) The transfer of funds from capital needs to current operations. (3) The statement of definition of capital needs by the General Board. The secretary was asked to mail copies of this resume to all board members.

In the meeting of the board of trustees on February 14, 1957 the finance committee reported "that the committee felt that the moneys spent for Capital Needs were well spent. They pointed out that the college is in debt to the Capital Needs funds in the amount of $17,043 and that there remains in the Capital Needs fund $149.17. In restricted funds there were in endowment $50,000 and in the gymnasium fund $20,000." An administrative committee of three was appointed "to confer with the president on all purchases other than those of a routine nature taken care of by budget specifications and that said committee be instructed to approve all such expenditures."

In the spring of 1957 an unhappy situation had developed in the administrative staff of the college. Such occurrences are not uncommon in colleges and usually come (as in this instance) as a result of the clashing of personalities. The matter was presented to the trustees who took no action except to accept the resignation of the Dean.

The trustees held a meeting in the library building on April 18, 1957. The finance committee reported the deficit for the 1956-1957 session would amount to $22,000 bringing the total deficit of the school to about $30,000. The finance committee recommended that fees for the forthcoming year should be increased. A motion authorizing this increase (amount not specified) was passed.

President Haight announced that all the faculty members invited to return for next year had accepted. He stated that at the forthcoming commencement the Baccalaureate sermon would be given by Dr. F. Townley Lord, of London, and the commencement address would be delivered by Dr. Frank Poole of Furman University.

The board of trustees met on August 13, 1957 to deal with a number of matters. At this meeting President Haight stated that he had been invited to teach courses in Bible in Louisiana College at Pineville, Louisiana, and was convinced that Divine guidance had been given in this and that he was offering his resignation as president of Anderson College in order to accept this new position. Motion was made and passed that this resignation effective as of September 1, 1957, be accepted with regrets.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously by the board of trustees.

> WHEREAS, We, the Board of Trustees of Anderson College, in session August 13, 1957, have received with regret the resignation of Dr. E. F. Haight as President of the College, effective September 1, 1957,
>
> THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:
>
> First, that we appreciate the upright Christian character of Dr. Haight, his spirit of cooperation, and his deep devotion to the institution which he has headed since 1953.
>
> Second, that as he leaves Anderson College and the State of South Carolina to assume his new duties at Louisiana College, Pineville, La., in the Department of Religion for which he is so well qualified, he takes with him the sincere desire of the entire Board of Trustees that his ministry there will be blessed abundantly of the Lord, and will prosper greatly for the advancement of the Kingdom of God.
>
> Third, that a copy of these Resolutions become a permanent part of the Minutes of this Board; and that copies be presented to Dr. Haight, to The Baptist Courier, to the secular press, and to Louisiana College.

Thus after a little more than four years as president of Anderson College Dr. Elmer F. Haight terminated his work and moved to

Pineville, Louisiana. Dr. Haight with his gracious Christian spirit, his scholarly mind, and his sincere devotion to his calling had endeared himself to hundreds of students, to his colleagues and to a great company of friends in the state. As he moved away, he carried with him the assurances of appreciation and love from these friends.

CHAPTER TWELVE

President John Edward Rouse

1957-

The resignation of Dr. Haight left the college without a president only two weeks before the opening of the fall semester. Consequently the trustees were again faced with the problem of securing someone to assume the duties of president on short notice, and later to find a satisfactory candidate for the presidency on a full-time basis.

Chairman J. E. Rouse suggested that an interim president be selected with the explicit understanding that "he would not be expected to succeed himself as president." The trustees voted to authorize the chairman of the board to appoint a committee of five to "nominate an acting president and report back to the board by 3:00 p.m." that day. This committee consisted of J. K. Lawton, chairman, Mrs. Ruth Howard, Roy McCall, Jr., the Rev. Paul Smith and Horace G. Adams. The trustees voted also that this same committee "be further invested with the duty of finding and recommending back to the board of trustees a permanent president of Anderson College."

The board adjourned for lunch and upon reconvening in the afternoon received the report of J. K. Lawton's committee. This Committee recommended that Dr. Cort Flint, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Anderson, be asked to serve as acting president. Thus for the third time in its brief history the college called upon the First Baptist Church to furnish a leader for the college. The committee's recommendation was discussed fully and was accepted by vote. Chairman Rouse called Dr. Flint and invited him to appear before the board. He accepted the responsibility with the full understanding that it was a temporary position "and that his accepting this would be with the full knowledge and acquiescence of the Board of Deacons of the First Baptist Church." As it happened these deacons were to meet the following day and it was agreed that no announcement of this action would be made until after the meeting of the deacons. The chairman and other members expressed their confidence in Dr. Flint and their appreciation of his willingness to serve in this emergency.

After having gone over a number of very important matters with the trustees, Dr. Flint took over the duties of president on a temporary basis. He was a competent, popular leader in Anderson and his call to this duty received the approval of the friends of the college. So

the college opened in September 1957 under the leadership of Dr. Flint as acting president. In the meantime the special committee to name a permanent president had met promptly and had been able to agree on a man to recommend to the board of trustees. A meeting of the full board was held on September 2, 1957 to deal with several important matters.

Again the financial situation in the college had become serious. A considerable deficit had developed, the student body was smaller than had been expected, and the estimated income for the year was considered well below what had been anticipated. A letter from one of the leading pastors in the state had raised again the question of the future of the college. The reading of this letter precipitated extended discussion, the gist of which was that Anderson College was still needed in the state and that action should now be taken to assure its continued service to Baptists of the state. A sound financial program must be adopted and put into operation. Chairman Rouse suggested four things which could be done: (1) Get more students. (2) Cut down on expenses. (3) Get permission from the State Convention to borrow $15,000 to $20,000 from the Capital Needs Fund. (4) Develop the courses in the college extension program and give college credit for these courses.

A motion was made and passed that the Executive Committee of the trustees make an up-to-date study of the current budget and report to the trustees at an early date.

In the afternoon session of the same day, September 2, 1957, J. K. Lawton, chairman of the special committee to name a man for president of the college made the report of the committee. In a previous meeting of the committee with all members present, they had reached a unanimous decision and were recommending the election of the Rev. J. E. Rouse, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Laurens, South Carolina, as the seventh president of Anderson College. Upon motion by Mr. Welborn the recommendation was adopted by unanimous vote. Mr. Rouse appeared before the board, and Mr. Lawton announced to him his election as president. After a brief statement of acceptance the newly elected president resigned as chairman of the board of trustees.

It was agreed that Mr. Rouse would begin his work as president on October 1, 1957. This would relieve Dr. Flint of his duties as interim president. The new president and Dr. Flint had a number of conferences working out the transition of administration.

On September 30, 1957, the administrative committee met with President Rouse. The resignation of Dr. Flint as interim president was accepted and the secretary was asked to write a letter to Dr. Flint expressing appreciation for his services as interim-president. It was voted also that an appropriate gift be presented to Dr. Flint. On October 1, 1957 John Edward Rouse took office as the seventh president of Anderson College.

The new president was well-known and universally respected in the state. As a leading member of the board of trustees for several years he was thoroughly familiar with the operation of Anderson College. His election was greeted with hearty approval and confidence by the friends of the college.

John Edward Rouse, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Preston James Rouse, was born in Mocksville, North Carolina, on February 2, 1906. His mother died when he was only ten years old. He attended the public school in his community until he reached the seventh grade. He then dropped out of school for a while. He later came to the conclusion that he must have an education if he ever accomplished much in life. So he returned to school in the seventh grade when he was 17 years old. He was determined to complete his high school work which he did in Charlotte, North Carolina when he was 22 years of age. He was president of his senior class in the Berryhill High School in Charlotte.

He had hopes of going to college after graduating from high school but did not have money for this. He found employment in Charlotte with Henry Belk, department store executive. By hard work he soon rose to a good position with the Belk stores. His future seemed promising but his experience in business had convinced him that he needed more education. So he began planning for college studies. Furman University in Greenville, South Carolina was not too far distant. Since there was a Belk store in Greenville, he asked for and received a transfer to this store where he could earn a living and college expenses by working while studying at the university. He majored in Business Administration and received his diploma from Furman University in 1934. His superior work in college earned for him the Bradshaw Foster General Excellence Medal 1934.

While he was a student the impression that he should become a minister grew stronger and stronger. After a lengthy struggle he made his decision. In his own words, "I fought the call to the ministry as long as I could. One day I threw myself down on my dormitory

bed exhausted and gave my life to the Lord." This big question was now settled, but this commitment called for more education. He knew that a seminary education was necessary for an effective ministry. He enrolled in Andover-Newton Seminary in Massachusetts and in 1939 received his bachelor of divinity degree. He then did further study in Boston University and at the Southern Baptist Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky. He was ordained as a minister at the White Oak Baptist Church in Greenville, South Carolina in 1937.

He became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Belton, South Carolina in 1940 and remained there for six years. He then accepted a call to become pastor of the South Avondale Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama. He served there for over one year but when the opportunity to move back to South Carolina came he accepted the call to the First Baptist Church of Laurens in 1947. Here his ministry was highly successful. He led the church in building an education plant costing $140,000 and had already begun work on a new sanctuary to cost $250,000 when he resigned to become president of Anderson College.

Dr. Rouse displayed a keen and intelligent interest in the work of Baptists in South Carolina and was soon recognized as an able leader. From 1949-1954 he was a trustee of North Greenville Junior College. In 1940-1946 he served as a trustee of Anderson College. He was again a member of the board of trustees of Anderson College in 1956-1957 and was chairman of the board when elected to the presidency. He was also a member of the board of The *Baptist Courier,* the Baptist state paper.

After graduation from Furman University he served as Dean of Freshmen at his Alma Mater for two years. He taught for a short time at Howard College Extension School. These two positions deepened his interest in education and gave him experience which he could use later as a college president.

During his stay at Furman University young Rouse met the charming lady who was later to become his wife. She was Miss Zana Wilson of Tupelo, Mississippi who was the secretary of the Baptist Student Union at Winthrop College in Rock Hill, South Carolina. This attractive and intelligent young lady was a devout Christian whose work with Baptist young people was widely recognized. Their friendship developed until she agreed to become his wife. He will readily admit that her influence has been most beneficial to him as a minister and college administrator. One friend quotes Dr. Rouse as

saying: "I often think my wife is better qualified to be a college president's wife than I am to be a college president."

Dr. and Mrs. Rouse have three children, John Edward, Jr. now teaching in the Baptist College at Charleston, Robert Wilson who is completing his graduate work at the University of South Carolina, and Mary Elizabeth who is a senior at Furman University. This fine family, all interested in higher education, have fitted into the life of the college easily and happily.

Needless to say the Rouse family makes a valuable contribution to the life of the city. Mrs. Rouse is a popular leader in civic and social circles and is an efficient teacher in the city schools. She finds time to contribute much to the work of her church and in a quiet manner does much in personal visitation in the community. Dr. Rouse is a Shriner and is active in the work of the Rotary Club of the city.

For three years (1963-1965) he was a director of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce and is active in its work in the city. For two years he was a member of Anderson Citizens' Planning Council and served as president of this group in 1965. As a good business man he enjoys a happy relationship with business men in the city and state.

In 1966 the South Carolina Baptist Convention elected him president for the year. In the same year he served as president of the Southern Association of Junior Colleges. His leadership in the city, the state and in the South has brought favorable publicity to Anderson College.

Although he became president of the College October 1, 1957 his acquaintance with the operations of the college extended back for ten years or more to the two periods when he was a member of the board of trustees. As he assumed office the trustees, the faculty and the friends of the college felt that the school was in competent hands. The confidence in the future of the college which he himself felt and expressed gave confidence to all the constituency of Anderson College.

As he took over the reins Dr. Rouse realized the urgency of developing a plan to meet the financial problems at hand. As a capable business man he knew that this situation had to be mastered. In fact he was to discover that he would need all his acumen and skill to meet demands in several areas.

During the fall of 1957 the new president was occupied with the usual duties of the president on the campus and out in the state. Frequent conferences with faculty members, visits with students, speaking in the daily chapel services and heavy correspondence kept

him busy. He was called upon for various meetings and speaking engagements over the state. However, with all this he was making plans for a development program for the college.

The board of trustees met on January 14, 1958, at which time Dr. Rouse made his first report to the trustees. His first word was one of optimism and assurance. "God is providing leadership for Anderson College and we need have no worry for the future of the college. Anderson College belongs to all the Baptists of South Carolina. It has no secrets and should remain close to the people."

Dr. Rouse gave a hopeful report on the possible accreditation of the college by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Announcement was made by Professor Henry von Hasseln of the plans for the formal inauguration of Dr. Rouse on February 14, 1958.

The afternoon session of the trustees was devoted to an extended discussion of plans to raise $1,000,000 for the college. The fund-raising firm of Ward, Dreshman, and Reinhardt of New York City was represented by Mr. Hannum, who stated that his firm was concerned not only with raising money. They planned to (1) tell the public about the college, (2) develop new leadership, (3) develop stewardship, (4) assist in interesting new students in the college.

It was stated that the South Carolina Baptist Convention had several years ago agreed to a capital outlay program for the Baptist Colleges of the state. Since Anderson College was scheduled to receive $700,000 from this fund the college would need to raise $300,000 to reach the goal of $1,000,000. After lengthy discussion of the terms stated by the fund raising firm a motion was passed by unanimous vote to enter into contract with Ward, Dreshman, and Reinhardt to direct this campaign. A special committee of the trustees was appointed to work with the company in this campaign. This committee met on January 30, 1958, and upon motion voted to authorize the chairman of the board of trustees and the president of the college to sign the contract with Ward, Dreshman, and Reinhardt.

Founder's Day was first celebrated on Valentine's Day, February 14, 1928. On this date Dr. Annie D. Denmark was formally inaugurated. This tradition was followed in the inaugural ceremonies for Dr. John Edward Rouse in February 1958.

A capable committee composed of Professor Henry von Hasseln, chairman Roy McCall, Jr., and Harper Welborn had made careful and elaborate plans for the event. The formal program began at 11:00

o'clock with the academic procession with Mrs. L. S. McMillan of Laurens, South Carolina at the organ. Dr. A. L. Smethers, the only life trustee, who had served with such distinction for many years, gave the invocation.

After appropriate music by the Anderson College Glee Club, greetings were brought by the following distinguished guests: Mayor William C. Johnston, Dr. Charles Sims of the Baptist State Convention, Dr. B. M. Grier, President of the South Carolina Association of Colleges, Dr. John L. Plyler for the Baptist colleges of the state, Dr. Annie D. Denmark, president emeritus, The Reverend D. Clarence Shirley for the faculty, Hayes Mizell for the student body and Mrs. Frank Welborn (Evelyn Mahaffey) president of the Alumni Association. The Scriptures were read by Dr. Walter Martin, president of Emory University.

The investiture of the president was done by Roy C. McCall, Jr., chairman of the board of trustees. Then the new president of the college delivered an inaugural address "God's Eternal Imperative: Christian Education." After the singing of the Alma Mater the ceremonies were closed with the benediction given by Dr. Cort Flint, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Anderson.

A luncheon in the college dining room for official delegates and guests took place at one o'clock. On this occasion Dr. Philip Lovin Elliot, president of Gardner-Webb College, gave an address entitled "The Place and Function of the Junior College."

A large assembly including official delegates from some thirty colleges and educational organizations was present for these ceremonies. It proved to be a happy occasion when so many former students, local supporters and other friends of the college joined in extending greetings and best wishes to the man who was already giving dynamic leadership to Anderson College.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

Five Fruitful Years

In the five months between his election and his inauguration President Rouse had shown a remarkable mastery of his responsibilities as president. Plans were already being made for relieving the financial burden, for making necessary improvements in buildings, for strengthening the teaching staff and for increasing the student enrollment. Some changes in administrative offices were being made and well-planned efforts in improving public relations were already showing good results. The new president was alert to see things that needed to be done; he had the ability to get these things done. This was particularly true in business affairs.

In the meeting of the trustees on February 14, 1958, the president reported that there was a gratifying spirit of enthusiasm and loyalty on the part of the faculty and staff. Prospects for a larger student body for the forthcoming year brought encouragement to all the friends of the college.

It was at this meeting that we have the first mention of a business project which was later to become a significant venture for the college. The record states that, "The board authorized its Administrative Committee to make a thorough investigation concerning the possible acquisition by the college of certain housing facilities, including permission to make an offer for same subject to the approval of the board of trustees of the college and the appropriate agencies of the State Baptist Convention. In addition, the committee is to ascertain the moral and legal status of the college concerning this proposed business venture should it be consummated."

In the session of March 6, 1958, the idea of this investment venture was discussed further. The committee was in favor of pursuing further this proposal and "upon adequate satisfactory data being obtained, the committee wishes to present the ideas it has obtained to the full executive board of the South Carolina State Baptist Convention and to the convention itself. It was further agreed that in this undertaking the college would assume neither moral nor legal obligations. It was also understood this obligation would stand alone and would involve no other phase of the college property, personnel, or trustees morally or legally."

In brief the proposal was to purchase the Bailey Court Apartments in Anderson, (100 apartments on approximately ten acres of land). These could be purchased for $400,000. This was to be done through The Anderson College Investment Corporation, which was a group of interested men who would assume the responsibilities of the transaction without obligating Anderson College in any way. The affairs of the corporation would be handled by a Board of Directors who would be elected by the board of trustees of the college. Some of these 100 units could be used by some members of the college faculty and some married students. These and other occupants would pay a reasonable monthly rent. It was understood that this board of directors would "be made up of citizens (a majority of whom would be trustees of the college) and that any profit accruing from the venture would be used for the welfare of the college without in any way obligating the college or the individual members thereof."

Upon further investigation it was generally agreed that this was a sound business project and could result in substantial profit. Accordingly plans were perfected and these were approved by the board of trustees and the South Carolina Baptist Convention. The Anderson College Investment Corporation acquired the court on December 18, 1958. The property has greatly increased in value and has consistently earned good returns for the college.

In the fall of 1958 the number of students enrolled in the regular college classes represented a slight increase. In view of the steady rise in the cost of living the trustees voted that student fees beginning in September 1959 be increased as follows: for day students to $300 per year, and for boarding students to $700. In the meeting of the trustees on October 28, 1958, President Rouse recommended the following: (1) That we look toward a six year plan for Anderson College. (2) That we use expansion money: (a) to pay expense of the Expansion Fund Drive, (b) to pay back to capital needs account $40,000 owed which will go toward erection of student center-gymnasium building, (c) to pay certain accumulated deficits. (3) To elect today a building committee of five or seven members taken from trustees and faculty. (4) That $150,000 from capital needs money beginning in 1959, and certain other funds be earmarked for the student center-gymnasium building. (5) That a careful study be made of capital needs income and State Convention requirements regarding capital needs moneys. (6) That capital needs moneys now on hand, and that which is yet to be received in 1958, be used to meet the needs for full accreditation

by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and certain other capital improvements on the campus.

In the report of the college to the General Board of the State Baptist Convention, January 13-14, 1959, it was stated that the president and the dean of the college had appeared before the accrediting committee of the Southern Association at its meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, December 1-2, 1958, and had requested a full evaluation of Anderson College. This evaluation was to be made early in 1959 and the prospects for full accreditation by the Southern Association were very hopeful. The result of this evaluation was to be made public at the next meeting of the Association in November or December 1959.

President Rouse was able to make a report containing several very significant items to the Committee on Christian Education of the General Board of the Baptist State Convention in the fall of 1959.

1. An increased enrollment of students which represented a 40 per cent increase in resident students.
2. Two full-time faculty members added to care for this increase.
3. A raise in faculty salaries to meet the requirements of the Southern Association.
4. The chief barrier to accreditation was the faculty qualification requirement and this was being remedied.
5. Correspondence with officials of the Southern Association gave assurance of the college being fully accredited in a short time.
6. Renovations in buildings recommended by the Southern Association were being made.
7. A six-year operating plan is now in effect and is able to meet all operating expenses as they are due.
8. The yield from an endowment fund will take over at the end of the six-year plan and will care for all operating expenses in excess of income from the denomination and from students.
9. The college is operating now without a deficit.
10. The city of Anderson is showing genuine and increasing interest in the college.
11. It is the determination of President Rouse to promote Christian Education, as Baptists interpret Christian Education, and to have, as far as possible, a Christian student body.

This report indicated real progress in the affairs of the college. The enrollment of students was the largest since the college became a junior college. The faculty was being strengthened and enlarged. The spirit on the campus was hopeful and even enthusiastic. The financial situation was decidedly improved. The college was now on the eve of full accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

At a called meeting of the board of trustees on December 14, 1959, the president was able to announce that at the meeting of the Southern Association in Louisville, Kentucky, early in December (1959) Anderson College was given full accreditation. This was a major accomplishment in the history of the school. The matter had been under serious consideration since (or even before) 1930 when the college became a junior college. In the early years of the Association there had been some opposition to accrediting agencies by the Anderson College authorities. However, as the program of the Southern Association had been so widely accepted it became apparent that Anderson College must join the other colleges in seeking accreditation. But this was not to be easily or quickly attained. It meant that far-reaching changes in the affairs of the school must be made. So, for more than 25 years the matter was under consideration. At times it appeared to be hopeless, but college authorities never gave up. By 1955 conditions had become more hopeful. Dr. Denmark and President Haight had given strong support to the effort. President Rouse as a trustee at two different times had strongly encouraged it. So when he became president he devoted himself to this long-desired project.

It is easy to understand what this major achievement meant to Anderson College. First of all it brought tremendous satisfaction to the trustees, the administration and the faculty who had worked so long for its realization. They could feel well repaid for all the time and energy they had given to this matter. To gain accreditation would place the college in good company. In academic circles the respect for Anderson College would be immediately heightened. The school would now have a standing hitherto impossible. Finally, it had great significance for students. Their academic standing would be secure. Credits for work done at Anderson College would now be accepted without question by colleges and universities everywhere. Naturally this achievement brought pride to the friends of the college locally and nationally.

The gaining of full accreditation had been preceded by a number of surveys, studies and conferences. One of the most helpful of these was the survey conducted by Dr. R. Orin Cornett, who at the time was the Executive Secretary of the Education Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention. This carefully prepared report pointed out "the points of strength," "the limitations," "the weaknesses," "the capital needs" of the college and then gave helpful "recommendations." The

college took this report seriously and proceeded to make adjustments called for in the report.

When sufficient progress had been made the college invited the committee of the Southern Association to come for a thorough "inspection." The committee issued a report on the college which ultimately resulted in giving accreditation to Anderson College. This report, now on file in the office of the president, is a remarkable document. In reading it one is impressed by its thoroughness and by a spirit of sympathetic understanding and courtesy.

One of the requirements following accreditation was the obligation of the college to make reports for each of the next three years. It was also understood that the college would make the usual reports to the Association from time to time. All these requirements are being met and the college has a happy working relationship with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Other encouraging items were announced in this trustee meeting late in 1960. The president reported that the building of the student center, the gymnasium and the athletic field was on schedule. It was agreed in this meeting that free basic tuition ($250.00) would be given to the children of faculty members.

Dr. Rouse announced that Mr. and Mrs. Max Rice of Belton, South Carolina, were contributing to the college a certain sum consisting of certain stocks to be used for the erection of an adequate infirmary for students. This new building would release the use of ten dormitory rooms now set aside for an infirmary and would provide dormitory space for twenty more students. The trustees gave a unanimous and hearty vote of thanks for this generous gift.

An administrative committee was created to act for the trustees in the interim between regular stated meetings of the board. This committee was made up of the chairman and the secretary of the board, together with three other trustees who would be elected for one year. This committee is "granted and invested with all power to act for the full board of trustees during the interim periods of the regular semi-annual meetings of the board of trustees of Anderson College and actions and doings of said administrative committee shall be binding on the full board of trustees and Anderson College provided said administrative committee shall be unanimously agreed on such actions and doings and shall further have the written authorization of not less than two-thirds of the remaining members of the board of trustees of Anderson College."

The trustees voted on March 1, 1960, to employ the Rev. William Tisdale (currently serving as circulation manager of the *Baptist Courier)* to begin work on September 1, 1960, "as college professor and an administrative assistant."

At this same meeting the following statement was unanimously passed. "Since the requirements of the Cornett committee have been reached, it is the unanimous feeling of the board of trustees of Anderson College that if all indications of probation, placed on Anderson College by the South Carolina Baptist Convention, should be raised, the college would be in a much better position to carry on its program and to make plans for years of service." This refers to certain precautionary actions taken by the State Baptist Convention several years back when the financial condition of the college was in questionable condition.

In 1958 the South Carolina Baptist Convention had placed Anderson College on probation because of a six-year operating deficit. The General Board of the Convention, in a special report based on a study by the Education Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, stated:

> The future of Anderson College should be judged on its own merits, insofar as is possible. On the other hand the need of Region I (Charleston) demands that Anderson College not be operated on a perpetually ineffective and grossly subsidized basis. If the local community around Anderson College will not carry its share of the burden of capital investment, and if the Charleston area would, it is conceivable in the long run that Anderson College should be closed, and a new college opened in Region I. The one decision should not be allowed to dictate the other, however.

The Convention had set four goals which the college must attain in order for the probation to be lifted. These were met in 1960 and the State Convention enthusiastically lifted the probation.

A matter of unusual significance came up for discussion in the meeting of the Administrative Committee on May 30, 1960. This was the creation of a Living Endowment Association of Anderson College, better known as LEAC. The idea was to enlist as many friends of the college as possible to make an annual contribution to the college to help with faculty salaries. This plan has been in operation at quite a number of colleges and in many instances produced considerable income.

The idea originated with Dr. J. R. Young, an eminent physician in Anderson. He developed the plan and was chiefly responsible for

its adoption. He was the first chairman of the executive committee when LEAC began in 1960. The program has a board of directors and a corps of officers who are elected by the members. The Executive Secretary of LEAC at present is Mrs. Z. W. Meeks, a graduate of Anderson College. As stated in the annual catalog: "LEAC is an incorporated, non-profit, eleemosynary, educational association having members who make annual contributions. It is designed to strengthen and develop the faculty. Directors of the Living Endowment program are leading Anderson County citizens, interested in the progress and welfare of Anderson College, proud of her traditions, background, purpose, and value to the community."

Naturally the one group of friends to whom the plan would make a special appeal is the former students of the college. So this project is a vital part of the college program with the alumni. Mrs. Meeks, who knows so many of these, is working diligently to enlist an increasing number of these former students. The program will receive even greater attention in plans now being made for a modern overall development program for Anderson College.

President Rouse was giving dynamic leadership in all the developments which were taking place on the campus and which brought encouragement and enthusiasm to the friends of the school. The trustees were well aware of this and of the heavy burden which this imposed on the president. It is not surprising therefore, that in the meeting of the trustees on September 20, (1960) the trustees asked the president to withdraw from the meeting for a brief time. In his absence they voted unanimously to increase his annual salary by a substantial amount.

In this session the president made a number of significant recommendations. It was suggested that letters of appreciation be sent to (1) Drs. J. H. Young and John Rainey for their work with LEAC, (2) Mr. and Mrs. Max Rice for their gift of the college infirmary.

The president recommended the appointment of a committee to plan for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the college. He urged the outlining and adopting of a ten year program of progress for the college. This would include such items as (1) Teachers, (2) Endowment, (3) Buildings, (4) Campus beautification, (5) Land, (6) Wills, (7) Retirement.

As previously stated, a special committee was appointed to plan for the program celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the college. This historic event took place on February 14, 1961. As a significant part of the program the two new buildings, (the Student

Center-Gymnasium, and the college Infirmary) were dedicated. The chief address was delivered by Max McGee Rice, the chairman of the board of trustees. This address was an able and inspiring deliverance which was enthusiastically received. In fact the demand for copies of it was so great that the trustees in their meeting in the afternoon voted to make copies available to all who desired it. Immediately following the program a formal dinner was served to the trustees, the distinguished guests and other friends of the college. The occasion had peculiar significance to some older people who could remember the early days of the college. The dedication of two new buildings together with numerous other evidences of the healthy condition of the college gave renewed assurance that the future of the college was altogether hopeful.

As an example of this optimistic outlook the trustees voted "to authorize the administrative committee to proceed with plans for securing funds and developing plans for erecting the first unit of a boy's dormitory."

In the fall of 1961 a slight increase in the cost of tuition and fees was voted by the trustees. Even with this increase the general cost of attending Anderson College was less than in many colleges of comparable standing. For some time a program of developing the athletic field had been under way. The new gymnasium was now in use and work on the field was completed. The trustees voted unanimously to name the field after Dr. A. L. Smethers, who was a lifetime trustee, and the only trustee to have this honor, had done so much for the college. These new facilities would mean much to the athletic program of the college, particularly in view of the fact that the number of men in the student body continued to increase.

On November 21, 1961, the administrative committee met to receive bids on the construction of a men's dormitory. After all bids had been received, it was voted to award the contract to Brissey Lumber Company for a base bid of $154,585, subject to H. H. F. A. approval.

In January 1962 the Administrative Committee voted on a number of items relating to the college program. 1. It was decided to enlarge the program of athletic activities by relieving the present coach of his teaching responsibilities and creating for him the position of head of the athletic-physical education program. This would call for the election of another teacher for the department. 2. To look with favor upon the retirement plan for teachers and staff members offered by the Annuity Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. (This to be decided later.)

3. To comply with the action taken by the South Carolina Baptist Convention on November 15, 1961. This action called for each of the colleges owned by the Convention to make application to the Secretary of State for the amending of their charters as follows: "Greek letter social fraternities, or sororities, are not allowed among the students of the institution, either on or off the campus." The trustees voted to approve this action and the charter of the college was amended accordingly.

For some years various efforts had been made to build up the endowment fund of the college. All funds designated for endowment had been administered by the college itself. In the meeting of the trustees on March 13, 1962 they voted unanimously "to turn over to the South Carolina Baptist Foundation all stocks, bonds and other endowment assets of Anderson College. These assets are to be invested for Anderson College as said Foundation shall deem proper." It was agreed that Dr. Rouse would handle all transactions for the college in effecting the transfer of these funds to the South Carolina Baptist Foundation.

The retirement plan for all employees of the college offered by the Annuity Board of the Southern Baptist Convention was discussed and approved. This plan appeared to be the most satisfactory one available. This action was the answer to a matter which was of peculiar concern to the faculty and, consequently, was received with favor.

As an item in public relations of the college the trustees voted unanimously for the college to provide facilities at a reasonable cost for holding a laymen's workshop on the campus at some agreeable date.

In the session of June 19, 1962, the trustees welcomed the announcement by President Rouse that the operations of the session of 1961-1962 had been conducted without a deficit. The trustees approved the proposed list of directors for the Anderson College Investment Corporation. This project was proving to be highly profitable to the college. The college had recently received a gift of $6,000 from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and the trustees voted to invest this temporarily in a Building and Loan Association. A group hospitalization plan for faculty and staff members was adopted. The cost of this, approximately $2,400 per year, to be paid by the college.

It will be recalled that President Rouse began his presidency in October 1957. During these five years commendable progress had been

made in all the areas of college life. In almost every meeting of the trustees during this time, there had been motions expressing appreciation to Dr. Rouse for his able leadership. Although this fact is not mentioned it is interesting to note that in the meeting of the trustees on November 1962, five years after the beginning of the Rouse administration, this note is expressed at several points. For example, "Chairman Rice opened the session by calling on those in attendance for general remarks with particular emphasis on the progress which Anderson College is making and how it is being received among Baptists and others interested in Christian education throughout South Carolina. Very encouraging reports were received which indicated that Anderson College is continuing to forge ahead in Christian education and in favorable reception by the state Baptists and Christians generally."

In the same vein President Rouse spoke of his happy association with the trustees and then paid tribute to the faculty and staff for their loyal and competent service. Modestly he recounted some items of progress which had come in the life of the college during the past five years. These achievements were gratifying and gave encouragement to the idea that with the momentum already gained even greater things might be realized in the next five years.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

A Decade of Progress

As stated in the preceding chapter, no official recognition was given to the first five years of the administration of President Rouse. However, there were good reasons for letting the record of these years constitute one chapter in this volume. As we begin this chapter, we may state that there were no radical changes or sensational developments in the making. We shall see rather that the same general procedures which had been so successful were continued, and in fact are still being employed at the college. We may remark, as the risk of repetition, that President Rouse had demonstrated his ability to administer the affairs of the college. He had the respect and the confidence of the trustees and all his colleagues. We have no record of any serious criticism or dissatisfaction about his leadership. The college was enjoying a period of progress which was based on a solid business foundation.

The reader is familiar with the fact that a number of much needed buildings had been erected since 1957. The chief matter for consideration by the trustees early in 1963 was the building of a men's residence hall. There were quite a number of men students who wanted rooming facilities on the campus. There would be distinct advantages in having these students in residence. It would be a decided accommodation to the students; it would produce some income; and it was felt that this would give balance and stability to student life.

Plans for this structure passed through the usual stages for such a project. The Administrative Committee discussed the matter, going over the specifications as given by Fant and Fant, the college architects. It was estimated that the building would cost approximately $131,000 and could be financed from current capital needs funds and additional anticipated capital needs funds to be received from the Baptist State Convention in the next two or three years. This would enable the college to finance the building without incurring any indebtedness. The target date for completing the building was September 1964. The full board in its meeting on February 14, 1963, unanimously approved these plans for the men's dormitory.

Because of constant use over 40 or more years there were certain renovations badly needed in the dormitories for women. The trustees authorized the president to make needed repairs as far as money was available.

An item of interest in the field of public relations received the attention of the trustees in their February meeting. Professor Henry von Hasseln, an able organist, was interested in giving a number of recitals in several cities of the state. The trustees voted for the college to pay the expenses incurred by Mr. von Hasseln for these recitals.

In April 1963 President Rouse announced that the college would shortly receive $202,000 cash under the bequest left to the college by Mrs. H. H. Watkins, the widow of the late Judge H. H. Watkins, who had been a leader in the founding of the college and had done so much for the school in its early years. There were various suggestions as to what use should be made of this money. Among these was the erection of a new academic building. A committee was appointed to consider this matter and "to report back to the Administrative Committee and/or the board of trustees with all convenient speed."

Prospects for the opening of the fall semester, September 1963, were given by the president in the July session of the board of trustees. Dr. Rouse stated that applications for this session totaled 708 students as against 521 for the previous year. The college audit for the year 1962-1963 indicated that the college would wind up this fiscal year with approximately $38,000 in the black. In this same meeting the trustees authorized "the president and the architects to rethink and recommend the use of the president's home for a music building if they see fit." Further, the president was authorized to proceed with plans for the construction of a canteen, bookstore, and workshop.

Later the trustees voted to leave the investment of the Watkins gift ($202,000) to the president and the Administrative Committee. About this time the question of the use of the Watkins' home was discussed. At the same time consideration was begun on the question of the purchase of the J. Pat Sullivan home with its six acres of land.

In the March 1964 meeting of trustees the president proposed that the Watkins' gift would best be used for the construction of an academic building. However, the cost of such a structure would be at least $400,000. After considerable discussion a motion was passed approving a new Capital Needs Campaign to be conducted through LEAC and to take place during the year 1964-1965. President Rouse whose fondness for impressive columns for college buildings was well known, stated that the beautiful columns from the main building of the old Greenville Woman's College had been obtained for less than $4,000. These were used later to adorn the new Watkins Academic Building. Further consideration of the academic building came in the

April (1964) meeting of the trustees. Upon motion it was voted unanimously to ask Dr. Rouse and the Administrative Committee to proceed with the launching of a drive to raise money for the erection of this academic building. Since this was near the close of the 1963-1964 session the president was able to report a good year and to forecast an even larger enrollment for the forthcoming session. An item of interest was his report of the girl's basketball teams participation in the Women's National A. A. U. Basketball Championship Tournament at St. Joseph, Missouri.

The continued concern for buildings on the campus was expressed by several actions of the trustees. The president was asked to name a committee to study the naming (or re-naming) of the college buildings. Another motion was passed for the appointing of a committee to study the use of the president's home on the campus and the construction of a student union building and "the possible future needs and best use to be made of the properties of Anderson College in the years to come."

The Administrative Committee devoted an entire meeting (May 26, 1964) to hearing representatives of two fund-raising concerns state their proposals for the Capital Needs Campaign for an academic building. Mr. Elliott N. Linblad of the Patrick Organization was heard first. Then Mr. Donald Hannum and Mr. Robert Duke of Ward, Dreshman and Reinhardt, Incorporated, were heard. The committee then decided to delay action on proposals for a brief time in order to make some further investigation. On June 23, 1964 it was voted to employ Mr. Linblad of the Patrick Organization and the president was authorized to sign the contract. It was voted also to authorize Dr. Rouse to proceed with plans to convert the president's home into a music building as soon as his family could vacate the building.

The Administrative Committee voted to authorize the president to attend an Airborne Institute July 5 to July 17, 1964, designed to assist colleges in their problems and their work. This extensive trip proved to be profitable and interesting to those college presidents who participated. In his report of this trip to the trustees Dr. Rouse stated that in his judgment higher education was progressing in two ways: one, toward the secular and materialistic emphasis, and the other, toward a more vital emphasis on religion in higher education. Anderson College belongs to the latter class.

In the fall session (August 18, 1964) the president presented the auditor's report showing that the preceding session had closed with

over $20,000 "in the black." He stated that it was his purpose to continue to operate without a deficit. The budget for 1964-1965 which estimated the income of some $520,000 with anticipated expenses of $494,000 was adopted. The contract with the Patrick Organization had been signed and plans were being made for the new financial campaign. The contract with radio station WAIM was discussed and it was voted to ask the president to deal directly with Mr. Hall on the question of the lease for this station.

In November the trustees voted another increase in student fees effective September 1, 1965: day students from $450 to $500 and boarding students from $950 to $1000. By this time the Capital Needs Fund Campaign was well under way. Mr. Truman Crouch, in charge of the campaign, spoke encouragingly of progress made up to date.

In February 1965 invitations to the "open-house" in the president's home were authorized for the 16th of the month. The occasion proved to be a delightful one attended by the trustees, faculty, students and friends.

From time to time members of the board of trustees expressed their deep concern that the trustees and the administration should continue to give all possible encouragement to the efforts to keep Anderson College a genuinely Christian school.

For some months the administration had entertained the hope that Dr. Thomas Willis Martin was to provide a substantial gift to the college. In the trustee meeting on February 16, 1965, the will of the late Dr. Martin was reported to the trustees. A copy of this will on file in the college offices reveals the details of his generous gift to Anderson College. The main item is a farm of some 650 acres on the highway between Anderson and Belton. This is a valuable farm which the college is now operating with profit. It is believed that this land is steadily increasing in value and that it should be kept intact for a while. This substantial gift increases the financial strength of the college. Naturally the trustees sent an appropriate expression of appreciation to the family of the late Dr. Martin.

In planning for the commencement exercises in May 1965 the trustees voted to make two changes in the usual program: (1) two leading students would be asked to speak at the graduation exercises, (2) the baccalaureate sermon be given by President Rouse. Incidentally, it is significant to note that the baccalaureate sermon has been delivered in the First Baptist Church every year from the beginning.

For several months the question of whether or not Anderson College should sign the "certificate of compliance" required by the Federal government in the making of loans to students under the Defense Education Act had been discussed. In the meeting of the Executive Committee (formerly called the Administrative Committee) a special committee was authorized to draw up a statement of the college's position on this matter to be submitted to "appropriate officials and organizations" for later action. At the meeting of the Executive Committee on May 18, 1965 the following motion (after considerable discussion) was passed: "That the assurance of compliance with regulations under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 be signed by the proper officials of the college, or that the signing be recommended to the full board of trustees of Anderson College for the Board's approval; and, if the Board approved, that said assurance of compliance be executed and forwarded to proper official or officials concerned therewith." During the day there developed some difference of opinion on this matter. As a result a motion was made to "table the matter until after the Convention meets to see if it clarifies the matter." This motion was passed by unanimous vote.

As previously stated the question of signing this certificate of compliance was vigorously debated several times. It was a "touchy" matter since it involved the possible violation of the time-honored Baptist principle of the separation of church and state. Also there were some who feared that it might lead to government control in an independent church college. However, when the question was thoroughly understood the trustees felt that the certificate of compliance should be signed.

In this May (1965) session Dr. Rouse stated that prospects for the fall session were the best in the history of the college. All available rooms were already assigned and a considerable number of men and women eager to enter college could not be accommodated. Dr. Rouse then explained the urgent need for another men's dormitory. The president stated that approximately $178,000 had been pledged to date in the financial campaign. The prospect of a successful completion of this campaign was so good that plans were already being made to begin the academic building.

During the summer and fall of 1965 the chief concern of the administration and the trustees was the completion of the special campaign to secure funds for constructing this academic building. In July Dr. Rouse was able to announce that $190,000 had been pledged

to date. The Watkins' estate fund had increased to $217,000. This gave assurance that at least $400,000 would be available for the building. Construction was already under way and the target date for completion was set for late in 1966.

The concern of the president and the trustees for the welfare of faculty and staff members is indicated in the action to add major medical hospitalization to the insurance program already in force. This would cost the college approximately $1,200 per year, but the trustees voted to provide these benefits to college employees.

For some time there had been a renewed interest in what the Baptist State Convention should expect of its colleges in a genuine Christian emphasis in their educational programs. The trustees had given thought to this and were committed to keeping this emphasis at Anderson College. This philosophy of education was set forth in excellent papers by Max McGee Rice, chairman of the board of trustees, J. K. Lawton, a member of the board, and President Rouse. The trustees voted heartily to have this view of higher education publicized at once.

In order to make the work of the trustees as effective as possible it was agreed that copies of the minutes of all trustee meetings should be mailed to all members, accompanied by a special newsletter. Furthermore it was agreed to have a special period of orientation each year for the benefit of new members coming on the board.

At the session on September 17, 1965 Dr. Rouse gave a report on the enrollment of students and the auditor's annual report. "In 1958 there were 180 students as compared with 822 to date." The school year 1964-1965 closed with a surplus in the operating budget of more than $3,000.

In this meeting a formal paper, "The Role of Anderson College in Christian Higher Education" was adopted. This carefully prepared document pledged the cooperation of college officials in the position of the Baptist State Convention on Christian Higher Education; stated its position in signing the certificate of compliance required by the Federal government; and expressed its great need for even stronger financial assistance from the Convention.

The year 1966 marked the close of ten years of the administration of Dr. Rouse. The winter meeting of the trustees included two days, February 14-15, 1966. Naturally much time was given to a survey of these ten years at the college. Since this period is summarized in a booklet, *A Decade of Progress* we shall consider this a little later in this narrative. However, since this was an important meeting, attended

by practically all of the trustees, several items should be presented at this point. William D. Brown, chairman of the committee to name the college buildings, "suggested that plaques be secured — for buildings already named — to be unveiled at commencement exercises this May."

West dormitory	Denmark Hall
East dormitory	Pratt Hall
Infirmary	Rice Infirmary
Music building	Sullivan Music Building
Athletic field	Smethers Field
Gymnasium building	John E. White Building

The need for another men's dormitory was discussed and a motion adopted to leave the matter to the Executive Committee to present a report later.

Trustee Harper Welborn made the following motion which was voted: "That it is the sense of the Board of Trustees that the president be authorized to think along the line of getting someone to help in the work of the administration in order to give him more time for over-all planning and the making necessary contacts." The result of this vote was the election of James Kirk Lawton to become Vice-President of the college as of June 1966.

It was agreed by all that there was a real need for the work designated for Mr. Lawton — and it was unanimously agreed that Mr. Lawton was ideally fitted for this work. He had been a member of the board of trustees for many years and was an active leader in the board. In reading the minutes of the recent meeting of the trustees the name of Mr. Lawton appears on almost every page.

Mr. Lawton was born in Spartanburg, South Carolina, April 18, 1905. He spent three years as a student at Furman University, then transferred to Howard College (now Samford University) where he was graduated. He received the Th. M. degree from Baptist Bible Institute (now New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary) and continued his graduate studies at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. After completion of his studies he returned to South Carolina where he served as pastor of a number of Baptist churches. He was active in denominational work and has held various responsible positions in district associations and with the Baptist State Convention.

Throughout his career he has taken a vital interest in civic affairs and has been a leader as a citizen. He was first married to Miss Hallie Oxford of Marion, Alabama. To them were born two children, Miss Florrie Anne Lawton, now with the Baptist Sunday School Board,

and J. K. Lawton, Jr., who is pastor of the Alice Drive Baptist Church in South Carolina. After the death of his first wife Mr. Lawton married Onie Bishop, widow of J. M. Bolt, who is the mother of three children by her first marriage.

Mr. Lawton is universally respected and honored in South Carolina. A successful pastor, a devout Christian leader, an able businessman, he has contributed much to the cultural, religious and educational life of his native state.

At the request of this writer Mr. Lawton gave the following statement of his duties and responsibilities at Anderson College:

> Due to the increasing size of Anderson College and the increasing responsibilities of the president, the trustees authorized the employment of someone to work closely with the president. Mr. Lawton was given the title of vice-president. His responsibilities are to assist the president in any and all areas in which he has responsibility. From time to time certain areas of responsibility would be assigned to the vice-president for his major responsibility. The area of development of fund raising has been recognized for some years as a particular need of the college. Mr. Lawton will enter this area of responsibility. The departments of public relations, publications, and alumni services will be co-ordinated in an over-all program of development and fund-raising.

Upon his election as vice-president Mr. Lawton submitted his resignation as a member of the board of trustees.

Mr. Lawton and President Rouse have been close friends for many years. They work together in complete harmony in the interest of the college.

In March 1966, the trustees passed a motion authorizing President Rouse "to proceed immediately to obtain a commitment to finance a new men's dormitory on the best terms possible from Carolina National Mortgage Investment Company, Inc., or some other financial institution and to have the architects proceed with preliminary plans for such a building which would provide additional housing for 125 to 150 male students." Subsequent developments made it seem advisable to look elsewhere for finances for the dormitory. Consequently the trustees voted the following motion: "That we secure permission from the South Carolina Baptist Convention to borrow enough money to complete the academic building including equipment plus the amount needed for the men's dormitory — a total of about $620,000." This action was caused by the fact that the academic building with equipment would cost a little over $600,000 and the Watkins' gift plus

the amount secured in the special campaign was approximately $400,000.

The question of relocating Anderson College had been proposed and discussed by some of the officials and friends of the school. This was a matter of such far-reaching consequences that a thorough study was made, pointing up the advantages and the disadvantages of such a move. In the trustee meeting of April 28, 1966 the matter was given thorough consideration by all members present. The following motion was unanimously adopted: "The matter of relocating the Anderson College campus was thoroughly discussed by the Board of Trustees on April 28, 1966; in light of present conditions, it is our conclusion that a move would not be to the best advantage of the college at present."

After this motion it was unanimously agreed that the administration should continue the policy of securing property in the immediate proximity to the campus as it becomes available. This policy has continued with the result that since then several desirable pieces of property have been secured.

From time to time the trustees, recognizing the importance of the service of faculty members, manifested a genuine interest in these teachers. They were interested in how these were employed, what understanding they had with the college as to their duties and responsibilities, and their remuneration. These matters were discussed freely and all questions were answered by the president. No official action relating to these matters was taken by the trustees since they felt that the present procedures were working satisfactorily. In all these discussions the trustees reiterated their convictions that Anderson College should be positively Christian in its overall program.

In the meeting of the trustees on March 7, 1967 the question of signing the compliance act was finally settled with the passing of the motion: "That we sign the compliance act (providing) that it not exceed the boundary of the 1964 Civil Rights Act." The vote was taken by show of hands with nine voting to sign the act and two voting against signing the act.

In October 1967 the trustees in regular session recognized the ten years of the administration of Dr. Rouse as president of the college. A brochure containing some of the achievements in this decade was presented by Mr. Lawton. Dr. Rouse was excused from the meeting for a brief time during which the trustees passed three motions: 1. That Dr. and Mrs. Rouse be given a month's vacation to make a trip to Europe with all expenses paid by the college. 2. That the chairman of

the board of trustees draft an appropriate resolution in recognition of Dr. Rouse's ten years as president of the college. 3. That Dr. and Mrs. Rouse be given membership in the Anderson Country Club the dues to be paid by the college.

Dr. and Mrs. Rouse requested the privilege of taking an extended trip on the west coast instead of the trip to Europe. This was agreed and the president planned to make this trip in the summer of 1968. However, due to pressing duties at home the trip was not made. At the request of Dr. and Mrs. Rouse the trustees passed the following motion on March 5, 1968: "That the money voted for membership in the Country Club for Dr. and Mrs. Rouse be changed for civic club memberships for three administrative members.

When Dr. Rouse returned to the meeting and was informed of these actions he responded with appropriate remarks. The president announced that Dr. John L. Slaughter, recently retired from the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Spartanburg, South Carolina had been employed by the college to serve in the field of public relations. It was felt that this widely known and respected denominational leader would render valuable service to the college.

From the earliest days Dr. A. L. Smethers had been intimately and vitally associated with the college. For many years a trustee, and always a generous friend of the college, his service to the institution had been incalculable. In the summer of 1967 Dr. Smethers had passed away and the death of his wife followed shortly afterward. The trustees therefore voted that appreciation of their distinguished service to Anderson College be appropriately expressed.

Construction on the academic building was nearing completion. The trustees unanimously voted that this new building be named "The H. H. Watkins Teaching Center." The president announced that an anonymous donor was to provide in his will the money to establish an academic chair at Anderson College. A letter of appreciation was sent to the lawyer of this donor. President Rouse and the trustees expressed appreciation to Mrs. Johnston for the Olin D. Johnston Trust Fund which had been established at the college.

When Anderson College had received full accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1959 it was understood that the college would send in the customary reports and would conduct a self-study program at regular intervals. In the meeting of the trustees on October 3, 1967 Mr. Lawton reported "that the work

had already started on the Self-Study Program with reference to the re-affirmation of accreditation of Anderson College."

It seems altogether fitting to close this history of the Rouse administration with the account of an historic event on the campus, April 9, 1968. This was the formal dedication of the H. H. Watkins Teaching Center. In a sense this event symbolized the two chief concerns and contributions of President Rouse. He was and is a builder, as the record shows. Also he emphasized great teaching as the chief function of a college. This significant event was carefully planned and effectively executed. An elaborate and beautiful brochure was prepared and given to all guests of the day. Appropriate pictures of the exterior and interior of the building, pictures of Judge and Mrs. H. H. Watkins, the memorial plaque, a brief resume of the career of Judge Watkins, and the formal program of dedication are all included in this attractive brochure.

Judge Watkins was a brilliant lawyer, and a distinguished Federal Judge. He was a leading figure in the founding of Anderson College and served as chairman of the board of trustees from 1911 to 1927.

In the foyer of this building one may see a bronze plaque bearing the following inscription:

THE H. H. WATKINS TEACHING CENTER
in memory of
HENRY HITT WATKINS
1866 — 1947
and
MAUDE WAKEFIELD WATKINS
1870 — 1963

THIS BUILDING WAS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH
THE GENEROSITY OF JUDGE AND MRS. WATKINS
THE SOUTH CAROLINA BAPTIST CONVENTION
AND OTHER DEDICATED FRIENDS OF ANDERSON COLLEGE

MR. WATKINS TEACHER, EXCELLENT LAWYER
AND OUTSTANDING JUDGE WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE
COMMITTEE OF FORTY SELECTED BY THE CITIZENS
OF ANDERSON TO RAISE THE FIRST LARGE GIFT PRESENTED
TOWARD THE BUILDING OF ANDERSON COLLEGE.
MR. WATKINS ALSO SERVED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE
FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ANDERSON COLLEGE.

ANDERSON COLLEGE, FOUNDED IN 1911
THIS BUILDING ERECTED IN 1967

The formal program of dedication began at 11:00 a.m. with President J. E. Rouse presiding. The dedicatory address was given by William

Law Watkins of Anderson, a member of the law firm with which Judge Watkins was so long associated.

Because of its historical significance we are including the entire program of dedication.

THE ORGAN PRELUDE —
"Prelude and Fugue in B Flat" ..... Bach
Mrs. William M. Bridges, Organist
THE CALL TO WORSHIP —
"All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" ..... Ellor
Anderson College Choir
THE INVOCATION ..... Dr. John L. Slaughter
Administrative Associate
THE HYMN — No. 379 —
"O Thou Whose Hand Hath Brought Us" ..... Webb
INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS ..... President J. E. Rouse
GREETINGS FROM SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
OF JUNIOR COLLEGES ..... Dr. Walter Graham, President
Southern Union State Junior College, Wadley, Alabama
GREETINGS FROM LEAC ..... Arthur E. Holman, Jr.
President of LEAC
UNVEILING OF MARKER ..... Jennie Elizabeth Wakefield
Cousin of Mrs. Maude Wakefield Watkins
PRESENTATION OF BUILDING TO PRESIDENT ROUSE
Max McGee Rice, Chairman of Board of Trustees
ALMA MATER ..... Anderson College Choir
INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER ..... President J. E. Rouse
THE ANTHEM — "My Eternal King" ..... Marshall
Anderson College Choir — William M. Bridges, Director
THE ADDRESS ..... William Law Watkins
Attorney-at-Law, Anderson
THE DEDICATORY LITANY ..... Led by President J. E. Rouse
THE PRAYER OF DEDICATION ..... Dr. J. R. Young
Honorary Life Chairman of Executive Committee of LEAC
THE BENEDICTION ..... J. K. Lawton
Vice-President
THE ORGAN POSTLUDE —
"Toccata on How Firm A Foundation" ..... Murphee
Mrs. William M. Bridges, Organist

When Dr. Rouse had completed ten years (1957-1967) as president of Anderson College this fact was duly recognized by the board of trustees. A booklet showing the progress made during this decade was published and distributed by the trustees. It is fitting that a brief resume of some of the facts contained in this brochure be included in this history of the college.

The record is introduced by an expression of appreciation for "the dedication, industry, and administrative ability with which Dr. Rouse has applied himself to the challenge of his position as president of Anderson College." Recognition is given to the position of leadership which Dr. Rouse has occupied in the civic, religious and educational life of South Carolina.

Some of the "progressive steps" listed include; the starting of a night school, the inauguration of a successful summer school, accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the inaugurating of an alumni newspaper and the *Anderson College Magazine,* the reorganizing and developing of an athletic program, and the signing of the certificate of compliance.

During this decade ten new buildings were erected on the campus and the existing buildings were extensively renovated and modernized. Many much-needed improvements were made on the campus grounds.

The original campus consisted of 32 acres. During the administration of Dr. Rouse ten pieces of property adjacent to or near the campus had been purchased. The campus property now totals something like 50 acres of valuable land.

Quite a number of gifts have been made to the college since Dr. Rouse became president. These include scholarships, a valuable farm and some trust funds. The gifts represent a market value of several hundred thousand dollars.

In student enrollment the growth has been very impressive. In 1957 the total number of students was 231; in 1967 the number was 826. The number of faculty members increased from 29 to 54; the administrative staff grew from 14 to 52 during this decade.

In financial matters the progress has been most gratifying. For the past seven years the college has operated without a deficit. The total annual income has grown from $155,000 (1957) to $837,000. Teachers' salaries grew from $90,000 to $360,000. In 1957 the endowment was approximately $40,000; in 1967 it was nearly $140,000.

During this decade much concern for the teaching staff has been manifested. The effort has been made to add qualified teachers with graduate degrees, to provide necessary facilities for effective teaching, and to give personal encouragement to these men and women who give themselves to the significant ministry of teaching. Several times during the decade salaries were raised to help meet the increase in the cost of living. A generous plan for retirement was developed; an insurance plan for teachers, later supplemented with hospitalization,

was instituted; in some cases help on housing was given to teachers; free tuition was given to sons and daughters of faculty members; teachers in various departments were encouraged to attend professional meetings in their respective fields. The position of teachers is respected and honored, and special achievements are duly recognized. As a result the spirit and morale of the faculty has been gratifying.

As evidence of the high standing which Anderson College now has in the field of higher education we may note that in addition to being fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools it is a member of the following:

The American Association of Junior Colleges
The Southern Association of Junior Colleges
The South Carolina Association of Accredited Colleges
The National Commission of Accrediting
The Association of Southern Baptist Colleges and Schools
The Western Carolina Junior College Athletic Conference

The tangible evidences of solid growth and progress in this decade have been impressive and encouraging. Certain intangible evidences have been equally gratifying. The feeling of uncertainty and doubt about the future of Anderson College is no longer in evidence. To be sure there are still difficulties to be overcome, and desirable goals to be attained but there is the assurance that the college has the resources and the confidence with which to meet the problems of the coming years. In truth we may say that the future of Anderson College has never been brighter than it is in 1968.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

Student Life at Anderson College

The very heart of college life is found on the campus. What a college does for its students takes place here. Life here is a wonderful experience for students — these are the golden years of life. The memories of the days spent here grow more precious with the passing of the years. Those who contribute most to these young people are their teachers. So for both students and faculty members college life is exciting and memorable.

No college history would be complete without even a brief discussion of campus activities. While we recognize that the chief content of a college history must of necessity be a record of the decisions, actions, and policies of the board of trustees and the administration, it would be unpardonable not to give some consideration to the life of the students on the campus. Since it is so difficult to weave into the main body of the history the activities of students for over 50 years it has seemed desirable to treat these matters in one closing chapter.

Before dealing with student life and activities we should give some consideration to that company of men and women who in a real sense make the college. Far too often the faculty are not given the recognition which they deserve. Contrary to the opinion of some people these teachers are not all eccentric, queer people. They are noble men and women who have spent time and money in preparation for their work. Their work requires continued study, skill, patience and dedication. And yet these professors do not think of their work as sacrifice; it is a challenge, a privilege and an honor to serve. Their greatest reward is in seeing students respond and develop. They gradually come to live in the lives of their students. Their chief joy is in seeing these young people accept the responsibilities of good citizens and become useful members of society.

Anderson College has had many devoted and competent teachers. In various connections we have paid tribute to some of these professors in this volume. We wish it were possible to name each of these and tell at length of their service. However, to do this would take us far beyond the necessary limits of this volume. Perhaps at some later date some competent writer can produce a volume in which credit is given to this company of dedicated servants of the college.

In general the life of a student in college may be divided into two areas. One is the academic, or the class room work; the other is known by the term "extra-curricular activities." While our chief concern here is to deal with the latter classification we may comment that the academic is far more important than students some times realize. Parents and the professors stoutly contend that this is the chief purpose of college. Students go to college "to get an education." To justify this contention they point out that the permanent record of a student, the one upon which he must depend for a recommendation, is in the registrar's office. But most of those who insist on the primacy of the academic realize that activities outside the classroom have real merit. Student life needs "balance" and there are genuine values in extra curricular activities.

In this classification we include all the organized activities of students outside their course of study pursued for college credit. The activities include such matters as student government, social life, athletics, music, literary efforts (publications), forensics, religious programs, honor societies, special clubs and so on.

Each year the college issues a Student Handbook which is furnished each student. In this handbook one will find information about all these extra-curricular programs. The booklet is introduced by a personal greeting from President Rouse. Each student is expected to study this manual — indeed a warning is given: "Every student — dormitory and day — will be given a comprehensive examination on the Handbook early in the first semester." This book, as might be expected, is filled with information which the student needs to have. In it one will find the "Alma Mater;" the four traditions (The Crook Party, Christmas First Night, Founders Day, and the May Day Festival); and the Anderson College Ideal — "A Healthy Christian Student doing his work honestly, accurately, completely, and happily — ."

Student Government was instituted at Anderson College some years ago. This operates under the Constitution of the Student Government Association of Anderson College. The officers of the Association, elected by popular vote, are: the president, the vice-president, and the Executive Council, the Women's Council, and the Men's Council. Generally speaking the students manage their own affairs, through the counsel of faculty advisors. While student leaders are always welcome to counsel with the president and other administrative officers on college affairs, the administration of the college is the responsibility of the president of the school and the board of trustees.

Experience has demonstrated the values in student government. It relieves the administrative officers of much burdensome detail. But of greater significance is the value to the students themselves. Students want to manage their own affairs and to have responsibilities on the campus. This develops confidence and pride among the students. It gives them valuable experience in a democratic society. Incidentally, college officials are often surprised at the capacity of students in originating and executing plans for their own government.

In a church-related school such as Anderson College great emphasis is given to religious activities. Throughout its history Anderson College has given prominence to the development of the spiritual life of its students. This is constantly encouraged by the officials of the college. Regular chapel exercises, with attendance required, have always been the responsibility of college officials. To supplement official efforts in this area there are several student religious organizations on the campus.

The *Baptist Student Union* in which all students are invited to participate, is one of the oldest and largest groups. The organization here follows the general pattern of those in other Southern Baptist Colleges. All students are welcomed to this group. *Young Women's Auxiliary* is the organization for young women with special emphasis on mission studies. *Wesley Fellowship* is the college group fostered by the Methodist Church. While most of its members are Methodists students belonging to other denominations are welcomed. *Westminster Fellowship* is the official organization for college students sponsored by the Presbyterian Church. It, too, welcomes participation by students of other faiths. Members of the Lutheran, the Episcopal, and the Roman Catholic Churches sometimes organize for regular sessions on the campus. However, since the number of young people belonging to these three denominations is usually small they do not always function.

For students who are committed to Christian work as a vocation there are three organizations which serve their needs.

The Ministerial Association is made up of men whose purpose it is to become ministers or pastors of churches. These students have a regular schedule of meetings with planned programs. These usually consist of student discussions of various topics, addresses by recognized religious leaders, and debates. These gatherings provide an ideal opportunity for the exchange of ideas and experiences, and for fellowship.

The Church Related Group is composed of men and women who are preparing for a church vocation exclusive of the pastorate. These are those who plan to work in the fields of church music, religious education and youth leadership.

The Mission Volunteers as the name indicates, are students who are preparing for some type of missionary work at home or overseas.

There are several Honor Societies on the campus. The oldest of these is the *Denmark Society,* named in honor of President Annie Dove Denmark. Members of this group are selected by the faculty on the basis of outstanding scholarship. *Phi Theta Kappa* is a junior college scholarship society, corresponding to Phi Beta Kappa in senior colleges and universities. To be eligible for membership a student must rank in the scholastic upper ten per cent of the students enrolled in Arts and Sciences courses. The Anderson College Chapter was granted in 1932. *Alpha Pi Epsilon* is a national honorary society for students of secretarial subjects. The chapter at Anderson College was organized in May 1941. *Beta Phi Gamma,* a national co-educational journalistic group, is concerned with assisting all students interested in journalism. This chapter was installed in 1966. *Delta Psi Omega* is a national junior college dramatic fraternity. Students with good scholastic standing are eligible for membership after they have participated in at least one recognized dramatic production. Each year a number of students are chosen by the faculty to be listed in *Who's Who Among Students in Junior Colleges.* These young people have excelled in scholarship and hold various places of leadership in the student body.

The Anderson College Choir is made up of students with good musical talents. It is under the direction of the Music Department and is widely used by the college for functions on the campus, in the city and in the state. The highlight of the year is the annual tour out in the state.

The Leadership Forum is a group composed of the presidents of clubs and leaders in various other student organizations. Meeting with the Academic Dean, this group seeks to find positive, constructive answers to questions of interest to the students.

There are a number of student clubs of a professional nature. These meet at regular intervals for programs devoted to their particular chosen field.

Omicron Iota Kappa is the organization for students interested in Home Economics. This chapter is affiliated with the American Home Economics Association,

The Music Study Club, as the name signifies, is designed for all students taking courses in music. The club meets each month for varied performances and discussions.

The Commercial Club is designed for young people enrolled in the Department of Secretarial Science. Meetings are held each month.

The Circle K Club is a service club sponsored by the Anderson Kiwanis Club. Its purpose is to render service to the college and the community. Only men can be members of this club. Each year the local Kiwanis Club provides a good sportsmanship trophy which the Circle K Club presents to a varsity athlete.

The Sketch Club is composed of students who are interested in art. This club, sponsored by the Art Department, makes visits each year to various galleries and art exhibits.

The Young Democrats, as the name implies, is composed of young people who are interested in politics and the national Democratic party.

The Young Republicans are students who believe in the program and policies of the national Republican party.

One of the oldest, and one of the most important of student activities is in the field of writing. In the early years of its history Anderson College, like other liberal arts colleges of the time, gave great emphasis to literary pursuits. This was done at first largely through the two Literary Societies (The Ethesian Literary Society and The Lanier Literary Society). In their stated meetings they discussed subjects relating to good literature, and encouraged writing and public speaking as arts. All of this was generally sponsored by the Department of English.

In October 1916 the college published its first literary magazine, *The Orion*. The publication contained short stories, poetry and essays written by students. This publication was continued until 1926 when it was replaced by *The Yodler*. Later on the literary societies ceased to function, but the Department of English continued to insist on the study of good literature, and the teachers sought to encourage students in creative writing.

In 1950 a new literary magazine, known as *Footnotes* was inaugurated, but for some reason it did not live long.

The Yodler is the campus newspaper published semi-monthly. While it is primarily a news publication it contains some writing of a literary nature. It is a creditable paper which has won high ratings

from time to time. It has received All-American ratings from the Associated Collegiate Press.

The Sororian, organized early in the history of Anderson College, was a literary magazine which was published regularly for several years until it was replaced by another publication.

The official year-book of Anderson College is known as *The Columns.* It was established in 1942 and has maintained a high standard for such a book. It is produced by the students with the assistance of some faculty members. It gives an official record of life on the campus with an abundance of good pictures and well written articles.

Ivy Leaves is the name given to the revived literary magazine. It was begun in 1964 and is the product of serious-minded students who are interested in writing for pleasure and for the sake of learning. Two issues, one in the fall and one in the spring, are published each year.

Forensics has come to be a prominent area of extra-curricular activities. Both men and women are on the varsity forensic teams. These students, carefully coached and directed by faculty members, engage in various intercollegiate contests during the college year.

In the years when only women were students at the college there were some athletic activities, but when men were admitted the program of athletic activities began to expand. At the present time physical education and an impressive athletic program make up an important part of college life. *The Athletic Association* composed of all students who participate in athletic events is one of the largest on the campus. Major sports include basketball (with both men and women's teams), baseball, tennis, golf, and swimming. Intercollegiate teams in all these sports represent the college on many occasions. In addition to the teams which compete with other colleges, a well-planned intramural program, involving most of the students, operates throughout the college year.

Admitting that there are always problems connected with a program of college athletics it is generally felt that such a program has decided advantages. It does bring the college to the attention of the general public, especially of young people. It certainly means much to the students in that it assures good, wholesome physical exercise and training. It gives young people the opportunity for participation and involvement. Properly conducted such a program where competition is keen, can be a big factor in character building. One of the greatest advantages is the fact that it provides a means of developing and maintaining college spirit and loyalty.

There are a number of student activities which may be classed as semi-social or miscellaneous. A *Beauty Contest* is held each year to select the young lady to be known as Miss Anderson College. Usually this is a spirited contest in which the entire student body participates. Another election of similar nature comes in the spring when the students select the May Queen and the Maid of Honor.

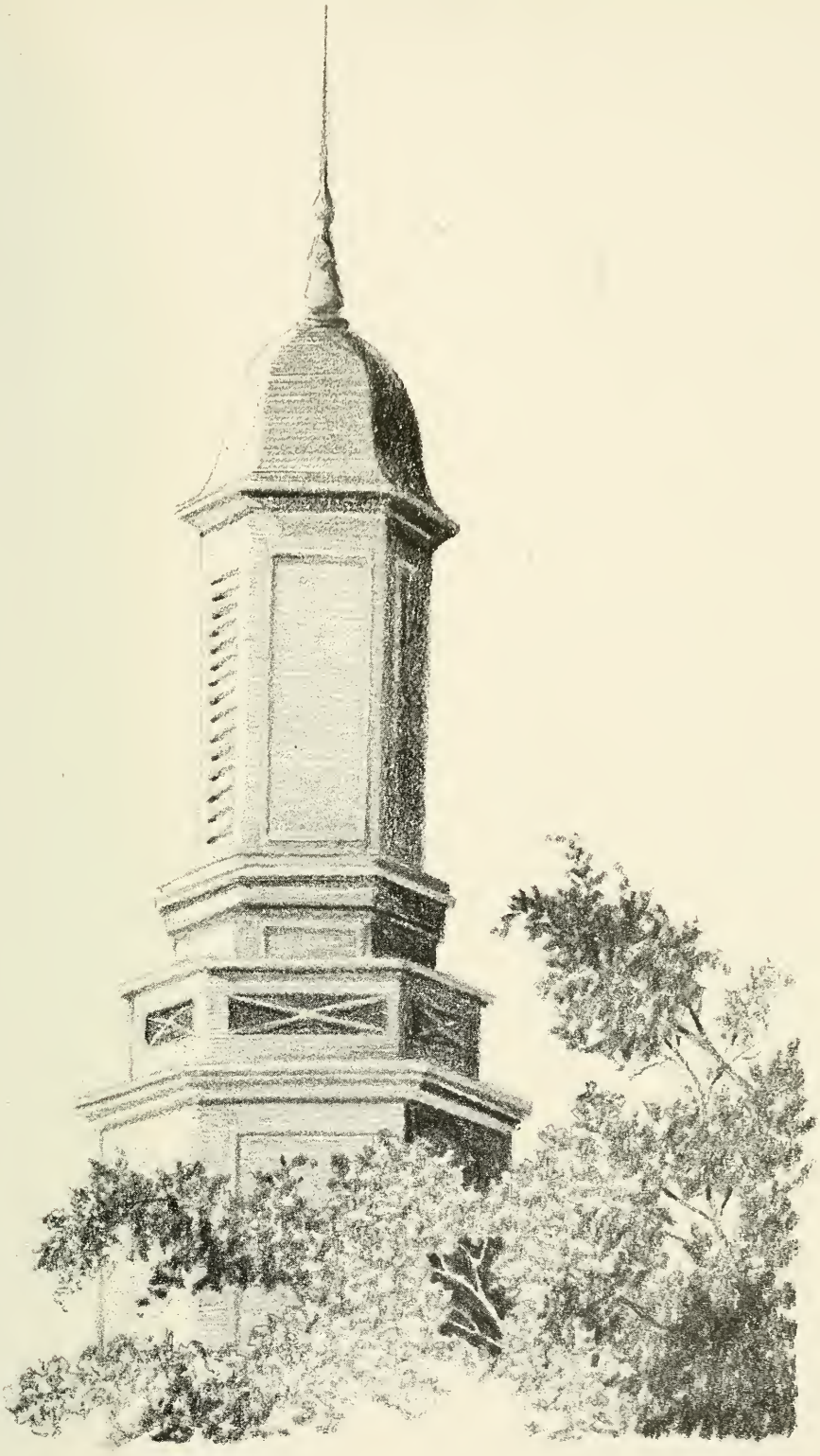
During the school year several music concerts are given. These are of a high order and are well attended by students, faculty, and friends of the college. These cultural events were begun early in the history of Anderson College and have become one of the traditions of the college.

A number of formal receptions are held each year. One of the largest and most important of these is the reception given early in each semester by President and Mrs. Rouse. This is given primarily for new boarding students, though other students usually attend. It is held in the president's home to provide the opportunity for the students to become acquainted with Dr. and Mrs. Rouse.

One of the recognized privileges of college life is the forming of friendships. In a real sense no other friends prove so close and so long-lasting as those of college days. In these golden years young people with similar backgrounds and ideals are naturally drawn to each other. They study together, play together and in countless ways share their enthusiasm, their ideas and their ideals. Friendship between men, like that of David and Jonathan, are often developed. In like manner college girls frequently develop the strongest attachment to each other.

It is natural — and desirable — that college men and college women should come to know each other. Dating thus becomes a normal part of college life. This is carefully supervised lest in some cases it lead to excesses. Occasionally students who are inclined "to major" in this activity may bring unwarranted criticism upon the college. While recognizing this fact college officials have no desire to restrict normal social life among the students. In some instances these friendships develop into a deep and genuine love for each other and culminate in marriage. In this event these young people know that they have the best wishes of the faculty and their fellow students.

In the final analysis, a Christian college exists for the student. Its chief purpose is to minister to his intellectual, social and religious development. Fortunate is the young man or woman who can live and work in a school like Anderson College.



APPENDIX

Introductory Statement

In order to make this volume of history as complete and as serviceable as possible we are including an appendix. In this will be found a list of all the trustees, with dates of service, and a list of all faculty and staff members with the department and the dates of their employment.

The assembling of these lists has been a long and tedious task which has involved the checking of catalogs, bulletins, year books, audit reports, correspondence, and minutes of trustees and faculty meetings. Since a few records are missing it is possible that the lists included here may not be entirely complete. However, the record given here is as complete as it is possible to make it.

Mrs. Joan Rohrbach, the very competent secretary to Dr. Rouse, kindly agreed to assemble this information for the appendix. She has spent many hours on this project. The author and all the friends of the college are deeply indebted to Mrs. Rohrbach and are happy to express our genuine gratitude to her for this labor of love.

The Trustees of Anderson College

ADAMS, HORACE G.
1954-58; 1960-64
ANDERSON, REV. DAVID G.
1951-55
BAILES, GEORGE H.
1924-33
BAKER, REV. DOUGLAS N.
1966-70
BALL, JR., REV. WM. L.
1950-52
BENJAMIN, REV. W. HORACE
1966-70
BLACK, DR. ROBERT
1920-30
BREEDIN, J. K.
1918-22
BRISTOW, DR. LOUIS J.
1910-19
BROWN, DR. C. C.
1910-18
BROWN, CLARENCE F.
1934-38
BROWN, D. C.
1927-31
BROWN, DaCOSTA
1948-53
BROWN, J. DEXTER
1921-28
BROWN, COL. JOSEPH N.
1910-15
BROWN, MISS VARINA D.
1926-47
BROWN, WM. D.
1946-52; 1955-59; 1961-65; 1967-71
BRUCE, REV. JAMES R.
1949-52
BRUNER, DR. WESTON
1925-28
BURNETT, DR. J. M.
1917-37
BURTS, DR. C. E.
1927
BYRD, MRS. J. H.
1961-65
CAMPBELL, REV. LaFON
1953-57
CASTON, REV. J. B.
1941-45
CHAPMAN, MRS. J. D.
1921-26
CLARK, DR. HARRY H.
1945-50
CLINKSCALES, MRS. MILDRED
1958-62
CLINKSCALES, P. E.
1913-27
COLEMAN, C. C.
1914-19
CONNOR, REV. WM. D.
1961-65
COOPER, HON. R. A.
1914-21
COPELAND, MISS KATHRYN
1937-38
CORDER, HERBERT, L.
1962-63
COURTNEY, J. H.
1920-22
CURRY, R. B.
1919-24
DABNEY, REV. C. A.
1947-49
DURST, J. K.
1910-11
EARLE, HON. CLAUDE B.
1937-46
FANT, CHARLES W.
1937-56
FERGUSON, REV. H. L.
1943-45
FRETWELL, J. J.
1910-17
GAMBRELL, REV. R. DON
1958-60; 1962-66
GYLES, HERBERT
1919-20
HALL, WILTON E.
1931-40
HALL, REV. W. P.
1942-56
HARE, REV. MARION
1962-66
HAWTHORNE, DR. MARK F.
1946-55; 1958-62
HIGH, MRS. H. D.
1965-69
HOWARD, MRS. JAMES A.
1951-54; 1956-60; 1962-66; 1968-72
HUNT, COL. WALTER H.
1910-15
HUNT, MRS. WALTER H.
1923-45
HURT, A. JUDSON
1959-63; 1967
INMAN, REV. E. FRANK
1965-69
JOHNSTON, MRS. OLIN D.
1930-51; 1967-71
JONES, HOWARD LEE
1911-14
KELLY, J. W.
1924-35

KNIGHT, DR. GRAVES L.
1911-26
LAMOREUX, REV. C. O.
1939-47
LAWTON, REV. J. K.
1938-47; 1957-61; 1963-66
LIGHTSEY, MRS. OSWALD
1967
LIGON, R. S.
1910-23
LOWERY, REV. E. B.
1953-57
MAJOR, MRS. J. J.
1926-41
MARTIN, REV. CLARENCE V.
1939-53
MATTISON, M. M.
1910-21
McCALL, JR., ROY C.
1954-58; 1960-64; 1966-70
McCAUL, T. V.
1915-19
McCONNELL, MRS. F. C.
1941-54
McCORMICK, REV. LEWIS. E.
1949-53
McKISSICK, A. F.
1912-17
McLIN, REV. WM. R.
1955-59
MITCHELL, DR. S. C.
1910-13
NOBLE, J. RICHARD
1968-72
PEARMAN, S. DEAN
1934-36
PRUITT, JOHN C.
1915-24
RICE, JUDGE LEON L.
1947-56
RICE, MAX McGEE
1958-62; 1964-68
ROPER, L. M.
1910-12
ROUSE, DR. J. E.
1941-45; 1956-57
SEAY, DR. W. M.
1928-34; 1936-40
SHIRLEY, REV. D. C.
1963-67
SIKES, DR. ENOCH WALTER
1928-41
SIMPSON, JR., REV. J. HENRY
1959-62
SITTON, E. N.
1932-36
SKINNER, DR. T. CLAGGETT
1920-25
SMETHERS, DR. A. L.
1925-54
SMITH, REV. GEORGE E.
1923-27
SMITH, REV. PAUL G.
1955-59
SOUTHERLIN, DR. W. B.
1965-69
STOGNER, CHARLES H.
1946-50
STRINGER, W. S.
1924-28
SULLIVAN, MISS EMILY
(MRS. EMILY WATSON)
1925-34
SULLIVAN, JR., CHARLES S.
1935-38
SULLIVAN, SR., CHARLES S.
1910-14
SULLIVAN, JR., MRS. CHAS. S.
1939-48
SULLIVAN, W. W.
1917-27
THAYER, DR. W. E.
1910-20
TOUCHBERRY, REV. FURMAN B.
1959-63
TOUCHBERRY, ROGER M.
1964-68
TRULUCK, REV. J. W.
1929-33
TSCHUDY, REV. B. C.
1957-61
VANDIVER, E. P.
1927-41
VAUGHN, FRED
1948-55
VICKERY, KENNETH N.
1960-64; 1967-71
WALLACE, JR., GERALD C.
1964-68
WATKINS, COL. H. H.
1910-25
WATSON, W. A.
1910-38
WEBBER, REV. D. B.
1954-58
WELBORN, W. HARPER
1957-61; 1963-66
WHITE, III, REV. JAMES L.
1953-57
WILBUR, W. B.
1910-11
WOOD, JOHN W.
1938-41
WOODSON, MISS HORTENSE
1956-60
WYNN, ROBERT L.
1968-72

The Faculty and Staff of Anderson College

ABBOTT, MARY SEYMORE
1913-16; 1917-18 (Modern Language)
ACKER, JAMES DAVID
1965-68 (Bus. Adm.)
ALBERT, DR. WILLARD BENJAMIN
1966-Present (Night School, Biology)
ALEWINE, MRS. W. C.
1963-Present (Bus. Off.; Bookkeeper)
ALLEN, ALICE ANDREA
1962-63 (English)
ALTMAN, MRS. T. B.
1959-66 (Sec. Science)
ALWARD, HAZEL E.
1913-15 (English)
ANDERSON, MRS. BAYLIS
1948-50 (Receptionist)
ANDERSON, MYRA P.
1918-19 (Office Secretary)
ANDERSON, RUTH
1916-17 (History)
ANDERSON, MRS. SAM
1918-19 (Home Ec.)
ANDERSON, SARA
1945-46 (Home Ec.)
ARCHER, HERBERT SITTON
1950-57 (Music Director)
ARCHER, MRS. HERBERT SITTON
(MARY BERTRAND SKINNER)
1949-53; 1954-56 (Music)
ARMFIELD, ALICE
1956-57 (Modern Language)
AUSBURY, EMMIE
1917-18 (Summer School, History)

BAGWELL, MRS. JOYCE B.
1963-64 (Night School, Biology)
BAIRD, HELEN LOUISE
1949-51 (Dramatics; Speech)
BAKER, RITA MAY
1960-61 (Music)
BALL, JR., REV. WM. LOCKHART
1947-49 (Bible)
BALSTER, MRS. N. W.
1954-56 (Assistant Dietician)
BARNETT, CAMILLA
1946-48 (Physical Education)
BARTON, HARRIET
1943-45
BARTON, Nelle
1922-45 (Matron)
BASS, ELSIE
1917-19 (Home Ec.)
BEACH, GLADYS ELISABETH
1929-31; 1937-43 (Dean of Women's Assistant; Instructor)
BEARDEN, MILDRED KING
1965-Present (English)
BEEKS, JOHN
1967 (Canteen Manager)
BELL, DOROTHY
1920-22 (Art)
BELL, JANICE RUTH (See Capps)
BELL, MARGARET
1927-28 (Science)
BENNET, LOUISE
1919-20 (Voice)
BLACK, MRS. FRED
1955-65 (Admissions Counselor)
BLACKSTON, PETE
1957-58 (Coach)
BOATWRIGHT, MAIDELLE
1913-14 (History; Economics)
BOGGS, RUTH
1960-64 (Night School, English)
BOHRER, MARGARET
1941-42 (Sec. Science)
BOLT, MRS. W. MURPHY
1963-68 (Receptionist; Hostess)
BOULWARE, MRS. M. D.
1938-49 (Art)
BOWIE, CARRIE
1921-22 (Music)
BOWIE, MRS. MARY G.
1937-38
BOYTE, JOHN KLENNER
1966-Present (Bus. Adm.)
BOYTE, MRS. JOHN KLENNER
1966-Present (Sec. Science)
BRADDY, MARK E.
1917-18 (Summer School, Grammar)
BRANDON, HELEN GOULD
1945-46 (History; Sociology)
BRATCHER, MRS. FAYE
1940-41 (Sec. Science)
BRATCHER, MRS. JIMMIE
1956-57 (Library Assistant)
BREEDIN, J. K.
1911-14 (Dean)
BREEDIN, MRS. J. K.
1913-14
BRETON, MARGUERITE
1920-22 (Modern Language)
BREWER, MARGUERITE
1916-19 (Music)
BRIDGES, JANE
1936-41 (Music)
BRIDGES, WM. McCOLLISTER
1964-Present (Music Director)
BRIDGES, MRS. WM. McCOLLISTER
1964-Present (Music)

BROCK, EDNA
1918-20 (Music ?)
BROWN, ALLIE
1916-17 (Stenographer)
BROWN, MRS. CLIFFORD JORDAN
1942-53 (Librarian; English; History)
BROWN, ETHEL
1942-45 (Physical Education)
BROWN, GOLDEN D.
1962-67 (Supt. Yards & Grounds)
BROWN, JR., ROY
1944-45 (Dir. of Dramatic Art)
BROWN, REV. THOMAS R.
1955-56 (Religion)
BRUCE, ELIZABETH (See Thompson)
BRUCE, MRS. EUNICE
1952-53
BURKS, DR. ROBERT EDWARD
1965-Present (Bible)
BURLEIGH, MARGARET
1921-22 (Music)
BURNETT, F. M.
1915-16 (Treasurer)
BURRELL, EVELYN VIRGINIA
1941-49 (High School Dept.)
BURRISS, LOUISE
1927-28 (Registrar)
BURRISS, LUCILE
1920-23; 1924-25 (English)
BURRISS, LYDIA
1920-22 (Office Assistant)
BURRISS, MARY MAJOR
1944-60 (Sec. Science)
BURTON, MRS. CHARLES
1942-45 (Matron; Nurse)
BUSHARDT, J. B.
1917-18 (Summer School, Athletics)
BUTLER, REV. CHARLES EDWIN
1960-Present (Instructor; Registrar; Dean)
BUXTON, ALICE RUBY
1915-16 (English)

CADE, MRS. JOHN DRU
1931-38 (Matron)
CADE, JULIA E.
1931-37 (Art)
CADE, SALLIE T.
1918-24; 1925-28 (Nurse)
CAMPBELL, FRANCES
1945-54 (Sec. to President)
CAMPBELL, KATHLEEN
1951-53
CAPELL, MARY
1948-50 (Asst. to Bursar)
CAPPS, MRS. ROGER
(Janice Ruth Bell)
1962-64 (English)
CARSON, MRS. DORIS D.
(Doris Louise Dempsey)
1949-51 (High School English)
CARSON, MRS. NELLIE P.
1948-54; (Supervisor of Canteen)
1968-Present (Switchboard Operator)
CARTER, F. T.
1953-54 (Supervisor of Buildings & Grounds)
CARTER, MRS. F. T.
1953-54 (Dining Room Supervisor)
CASH, REV. MARVIN LEE
1962-Present (Bus. Adm.; Bus. Manager)
CAWTHON, LOUISE
1938-39
CHAMBLISS, DR. J. A.
1912 (Acting President)
CHILES, CATHY
1952-54 (Speech; Dramatic Art)
CLARK, MRS. JOHN
1960-61 (Dean of Women)
CLIFFORD, MRS. CECIL ROGERS
1962-Present (History; Government)
CLINKSCALES, MARGARET
1915-16 (Librarian)
CLINKSCALES, MRS. MILDRED B.
(See Kirby)
CLINKSCALES, MRS. HENRY
1957-59 (Mathematics)
CLINKSCALES, SALLY SULLIVAN
(See Hubbard)
CLOER, DR. DANIEL W.
1956-58 (Religion)
CODY, LOIS
1915-19 (History; Economics)
COGGIN, G. W.
1917-18 (Summer School; Physics & Chemistry)
COLE, MARYBELLE
1949-50 (Science)
COLE, SPURGEON N.
1963-64 (Night School, Sociology)
COLEMAN, SARA
1936-37
COLLINS, E. L.
1920-22 (Supt. of Buildings & Grounds)
COLLINS, MARGARET LOUISE
1958-59 (Home Ec.)
COOK, CLAUDE F.
1952-53 (Field Representative)
COOK, MRS. CLAUDE F.
1952-53
COOK, RUBY
1945-51 (Assistant to Dean)
COOPER, MARGARET
1957-58 (Sec. to Registrar)
COPELAND, KATHRYN
1926-54 (Bible; English; Dean)
CORDLE, ELIZABETH
1956-58 (Music)

CORDLE, RACHEL
1939-43 (History; Social Sciences)
COTHRAN, J. G.
1959-63 (?) Bible
COURTNEY, MRS. BESSIE BEAUCHAMP
1946-50 (English; Bible; Asst. Librarian)
COUESSIN, BLANCHE
1926-28 (French)
COWAN, MRS. M. A.
1962-63; 1964-Present (Modern Language; English)
COWDRICK, REGINA COOK
1920-44 (English)
COX, MABEL
1932-36 (Librarian; High School English)
CRAFTON, FRANCES A.
1926-28 (Domestic Science; Art)
CRAIG, DEWEY CLINTON
1965-68 (Night Watchman)
CRAIG, MRS. DEWEY CLINTON
1965-68 (Switchboard Operator)
CRAIG, HELEN EMILY
1938-40 (Commerce)
CRAWFORD, ROBERTA
1925-27 (Science)
CROCKER, MARION SANDOW
1963-Present (French)
CRONKHITE, DOROTHY LOUISE
1929-32; 1934-36 (Music)
CRONKHITE, GRACE LOUISE
1917-53 (Dean School of Music)
CROSLAND, MRS. E. H.
1925-26 (Dietician)
CROW, VIRGINIA VIRLE
1939-41 (Home Ec.)
CULYER, KATHARINE
1928-50; 1952-53 (Music)
CUNNINGHAM, EMMA BRANCH
1963-68 (Assistant Librarian)
DALLY, CLARA
1952-53 (Chemistry; Biology)

DALY, MRS. BETTY
1957-58 (Assistant Librarian)
DANIEL, A. C.
1917-18 (Summer School, Geography)
DANIEL, DAISY
1921-25 (Domestic Science)
DANIELS, MRS. WILLIAM
1931-32
DARBY, CAROLYN
1948-49 (Science)
DARBY, MRS. EVELYN
1957-58 (Assistant Dietician)
DAUGHERTY, FRANCES
1941-42
DAVIS, JUANITA
1945-54 (Asst. to Dean; Registrar)
DEMAREST, MARY C.
1915-16 (Science)
DEMPSEY, DORIS LOUISE
(See Carson)
DENMARK, DR. ANNIE DOVE
1917-53 (Music; Dean of Women; Pres.)
DENMARK, EMMA COTTON
1934-37 (History; Sociology)
DEVANE, CLARA
1915-16 (Music)
DEVEBRE, MADELEINE
1914-15 (History; Political Science)
DIVVER, MRS. GRACE C.
1913-14 (Matron)
DIVVER, NANCY DORROH
1950-58 (Librarian)
DOBBINS, MRS. FRED
1957-58 (Physical Education)
DODDRIDGE, AMELIA
1919-21 (Home Ec.)
DOMINICK, H. B.
1917-18 (Summer School, Agriculture)
DONNALD, ELIZABETH
Present Time (English, part-time)
DOOLEY, MARTHA
1956-58 (Music)
DOWLING, META
1919-20 (Modern Language; English)
DUGGAN, LILLIAN
1913-14
DUNCAN, MRS. MINNIE
1945-46
DUNFORD, DR. JOHN C. CALHOUN
1916-26 (Bible & other subjects)
DUNFORD, MARGARET
1917-18 (Summer School, Penmanship)

EASTERLY, RUBY
1949-52 (Sec. Science)
EDGE, REV. ZEBULON J.
1916-18 (Treasurer; Asst. Pres.)
EDMUNDS, MILDRED
(See Green)
EDWARDS, CAROLYN
1924-25 (Nurse)
ELLIS, LOUISE MARGARET
1955-56 (Music)
ENGLISH, DR. CARL D.
1967-Present (Sociology)
EPTING, MRS. JAY
1950-55 (House Manager)
ERSKINE, JIMMIE RUTH
1956-57 (Music)
ERVIN, WILMA
1917-18 (Mathematics)
EVANS, MRS. R. E.
1967-Present (Bookstore Assistant)
EVANS, LULA
1917-18 (Music)

EVANS, MARGARET
1941-43 (Librarian)

FAITHFUL, C. M.
1913-15 (Vice-President; Instructor)
FARRAR, DR. MILTON DYER
1967-Present (Night School, Biology)
FAY, HATTIE
1923-31 (Music)
FELDHUSEN, MARIA M.
1936-39 (Home Ec.)
FINCH, VELMA
1925-26 (Commercial)
FISHER, CHARLES R.
1913-14 (Music)
FISHER, MRS. CHARLES R.
1913-14 (Music)
FLINT, DR. CORT R.
1957 (Acting President)
FOSTER, MRS. ADDIE
1957-58 (Dormitory Hostess)
FOUCHE, IRIS
1948-49 (Home Ec.)
FOWLER, MRS. GENE
1964-65 (Office Secretary)
FOWLER, MRS. MARSHALL AUBREY
1958-68 (Sec. to Dean & Registrar)
FOX, MARY ADELIA
1921-28 (Education; Philosophy)
FULLER, MRS. ELIZABETH B.
1956-57 (Speech; Dramatic Art)
FUNK, ZANERIAN
1920-24 (Commercial)

GARNER, MAUD VICTORIA
1943-44 (Science)
GARRETT, MARGARET JANE
1949-57 (Bible; Latin; English; Registrar)
GARRISON, JUANITA B.
1962-63 (Journalism)
GASSAWAY, ANNIE E. C.
1921-23 (Domestic Art)
GATLIN, SARA ISABEL
1946-49 (Dramatic Art; Speech)
GAYNOR, REV. RONALD L.
1961-63 (Night School, Bible)
GEARY, MARJORIE C.
1915-16 (Expression; Phy. Culture)
GIBSON, PAUL WOODING
1916-44 (Treasurer; Auditor; Mgr. Bookstore)
GIBSON, MRS. PAUL WOODING
1916-44 (Matron; Nurse)
GILBERT, GENEVA
1928-34 (Education; History)
GILES, W. A.
1922-25 (Secretary)
GLENN, MRS. JOHN
1954-61 (House Manager; Receptionist)
GOODE, FREDERICK A.
1914-16 (Music Director)
GOODE, MRS. FREDERICK A.
1914-15 (Music)
GOODE, MARY E.
1916-18 (Physical Education)
GOWER, MARILOU
1926-38 (Commercial)
GRABEL, R. E.
1918-19 (Rural Education)
GREEN, DOROTHY ANN
1954-56 (Asst. Sec. Science)
GREEN, HENRY CLIFFORD
1938-39 (History; Social Science)
GREEN, MRS. HENRY CLIFFORD
(Mildred Edmunds)
1928-30; 1938-39 (English)
GRIFFIN, JOHN DUNCAN
1954-56 (Science; Mathematics)
GRIFFITH, EMALINE
1942-44
GRUBBS, MAX WILTON
1958-Present (Coach; Chemistry)
GUEST, ORENA
1918-19 (Home Ec.)
GUEST, WILLIAM B.
1950-52 (Science)
GUNTER, EDITH
1956-60 (Science)
GURLEY, ELIZABETH ANNE
1949-50 (Asst. to Bursar)

HAIGHT, DR. ELMER FRANCIS
1953-57 (President)
HAIGHT, MRS. ELMER FRANCIS
1954-57 (Hostess)
HAIR, MRS. H. B.
1958-59 (Dormitory Hostess)
HALBERT, LEONA
1925-26 (Science; Domestic Art)
HALL, EDITH MAY
1918-27 (Music)
HALLMAN, LILLIE B.
1913-14 (Music)
HAMILTON, ALLEYNE M.
1925-28 (Art)
HAMPTON, MRS. RAY
(Shirley Ann Moore)
1965-Present (Biology)
HANCOCK, DORA LUCILLE
1951-52; 1954-Present (Sec. Sc.; Dir. of Religious Activities)
HANCOCK, H. H.
1960-62 (Maintenance)
HARE, REV. MARION H.
1958-61 (Bible)
HARRIS, MRS. BAINE
1966-67 (Biology)
HARRIS, ELIZABETH HUNTER
1938-42 (Office Assistant)

HARRIS, MRS. HERBERT
1920-21 (Music)
HARRIS, MRS. LEON
1937-38; 1948-49
HARRIS, SARA LUGENE
1966-67 (Night School, French)
HARRISON, MAMIE
1945-46 (Physical Education)
HARRISON, C. VIRGINIA
1917-19 (Stenographer)
HART, ELIZABETH V.
1928-30 (History)
HATTON, MRS. M. W.
1923-24 (Mathematics)
HAWSE, DORIS
1952-53 (English)
HAWTHORNE, MRS. MARK
1948-49
HAYES, CAREY
1954-55 (Journalism)
HEDDEN, LUCY
1933-39 (Secretary)
HEMBREE, ETHEL
1967-Present (Receptionist)
HENDERSON, CORDELIA
1925-27 (Dir., Physical Education)
HENDRICKS, CAROLINE
1945-46 (Science)
HENRY, LOUISE
1916-18 (Librarian)
HENRY, MARGUERITE
1916-18 (Music)
HESSER, MRS. ANN DAY
1954-56 (House Mother; Mgr. Canteen)
HIGHTOWER, RUBY
1916-18 (Mathematics)
HILL, ANNIE T.
1916-19 (Physical Culture)
HILL, JAMES LANDRUM
1961-Present (Athletic Director)
HILL, JOHN
1949-51 (High School Sciences)
HOBBS, MRS. H. KENDALL
1965-Present (Assistant Librarian)
HODGES, MRS. JOSEPH
1958-63; 1966-Present (Music)
HOLCOMBE, MRS. CRESSIE E.
1956-Present (Art)
HOLLIDAY, J. W.
1926-28 (Supt. of Buildings & Grounds)
HOLLIDAY, ROBERT H.
1925-28 (Treasurer; Instructor)
HOLLIDAY, MRS. ROBERT H.
1926-28 (Dietician)
HOLMAN, DR. HARRIETT
Summer School (English)
HOLRODY, MRS. W. T.
1950-51; 1953-54
HOOVER, MRS. C. K.
1963-Present (Dormitory Counselor)
HOPKINS, MRS. LESTER
Present (Nurse)
HOWARD, MRS. HUNTER
1957-58 (Home Ec.)
HOWARD, LAURA E.
1937-38
HOYT, LUCY R.
1924-25 (Dean of Women)
HUBBARD, MRS. WILLIAM B.
(Sally Sullivan Clinkscales)
1946-48 (Home Ec.)
HUBBELL, REV. MACKLYN WARD
1959-62 (Government)
HUDGES, LUCIA
Present (Night School, Bus. Adm.)
HUGHEY, WALTER GLEN
1964-Present (Registrar)
HUMPHREYS, BURTON
1959-62 (English; Dean of Men)
HUNTER, HELEN
1913-16 (Modern Languages)
HUTCHINS, BETTY ELLEN
1929-30 (Music Dept.)
HYNDS, MRS. WILLIAM
1957-60 (Music)

JACKS, MRS. SHIRLEY REVAN
1964-Present (French)
JACKSON, BEULAH
1929-32 (Phy. Ed.; Librarian)
JACKSON, MRS. CHARLES A.
1956-57 (Mathematics)
JACKSON, DOROTHY GAIL
1963-Present (Librarian)
JAMESON, CHRISTINE POPE
1916-18 (Art)
JARMAN, JENNIE C.
1913-14 (Lady Principal)
JENNINGS, LOUISE
1923-25 (Domestic Art)
JENNINGS, MARY MALINDA
1946-48 (Music)
JOHNSON, MRS. ELLA B.
1914-16 (Matron; Nurse)
JOHNSON, TALMADGE C.
1923-26 (Composition; Literature)
JOHNSTON, MRS. ERNEST H.
1954-60 (House Mother & other)
JONES, ADLENE
1920-26 (Sub-Freshman work; French)
JONES, ANTOINETTE
1955-61 (Journalism; News Service)
JONES, BESSIE V.
1920-22 (Office Secretary)
JONES, MRS. CAREY
1968-Present
JONES, JR., MRS. H. WINBURN
1966-Present (IBM Secretary)
JONES, LULA D.
1913-14 (Art)

JORDAN, CAROL
1916-18 (English)
JORDAN, EVELYN
(See Wilson)

KAY, EUNA
1954-67 (Bus. Off. Manager)
KELLEY, ROBIN BARRETT
1962-Present (Biology)
KENNEDY, MRS. A. G.
1967-68 (Nurse)
KENYON, FANNIE HELEN
1920-22 (Science)
KIMSEY, JEAN
1937-38
KINARD, DR. JAMES P.
1914-16 (President; Instructor)
KIRBY, MRS. FRANK O.
(Mildred Baskin Clinkscales)
1941-43 (Sec. Sc.); 1962-Present (Dean of Women)
KIRBY, MRS. IRENE
Present, (Registrar's Secretary)
KITCHING, LOUIS A.
1962-63 (Night School, Chemistry)
KNIGHT, DR. GRAVES L.
1922-25 (Dean; Bus. Mgr.)
KNOX, JOHN
Present (Night School, History)

LATIMER, JEAN V.
1917-18 (Rural School Problems)
LAWTON, SR., REV. JAMES KIRK
1966-Present (Vice-President)
LEE, MRS. CHARLES D.
1960-64 (Dormitory Hostess)
LEE, KATHLEEN
1915-16 (Art; Domestic Science)
LIDE, MILDRED ALLISON
1918-21 (Music)
LIFSEY, HEWLETTE
1949-56 (Nurse)
LINDSAY, MALVINA ELIZABETH
1917-18 (Lady Principal; Mathematics)
LINNEY, MARGARET
1941-45 (Sec. Science)
LINNEY, MARTHA EVELYN
1943-45 (Asst. in Sec. Science)
LIPPINCOTT, MRS. A. D.
1919-21 (Music)
LIPSCOMB, ANNIE
1918-19 (Sub-Freshman Work)
LONG, LENORE NEVILLE
1917-18 (Summer School, Music)
LOOPER, MRS. RUTH
1965-Present (Dormitory Hostess, Boys)
LOVE, CATHERINE S.
1917-19 (Science)
LOWMAN, PAULINE
1953-54 (Mathematics)
LUCAS, CLAIRE ELEANOR
1942-53 (Instructor; Student Counselor)
LUMPKIN, MRS. SAMUEL
1922-24 (Dean of Women)
LUTZ, REV. LAWRENCE B.
1957-61 (Academic Dean & Registrar)
LYEN, HELEN C.
1916-18 (Music)

McCALL, ELIZABETH H.
1926-27 (Kindergarten)
McCANTS, E. C.
1917-18 (Education & School Law, Sum. School)
McCLURE, LULA GLASGOW
1948-49; 1951-62 (English)
McCORD, ZELMA
1922-24 (Mathematics)
McCOWN, MARIETTA
1962-Present (English)
McCOY, HELEN
1946-47
McCOY, VIRGINIA
1924-25 (Mathematics)
McCULLOUGH, JIM
Present (Night Watchman)
McEACHERN, MRS. WILLIAM
1951-56 (Music)
McGEE, LOU NELLE
1916-18 (Latin; Mathematics)
McGREGOR, ROB ROY
1962-63 (Night School, Modern Languages)
McGREGOR, MRS. ROB ROY
1962-Present (Sec. Science)
McINTOSH, FRANCES
1919-25 (History)
McKINNEY, CALVIN T.
1958-Present (Maintenance Supt.)
McMILLAN, GRACE
1929-30 (Library)
McMILLAN, MRS. M. C.
1926-30 (Librarian)
MACKEY, J. A.
1923-24 (Watchman)
MADDOCKS, FLORENCE
1913-16 (Science; Mathematics)
MAHAFFEY, MARTHA
1967-Present (Assistant Bookkeeper)
MAJOR, MRS. CHARLES S.
1947-48 (English)
MAJOR, ROBERTA CORNELIA
1948-50 (Music)
MANDRELL, DR. NELSON EUGENE
1964-Present (Psychology)
MANDRELL, MRS. NELSON EUGENE
1965-Present (Psychology)
MANOS, MRS. JULIA
1946-47

MARCUM, LOUISE
1954-56 (Art)
MARSHALL, HULDAH MINTHORN
1917-19 (Commercial)
MARTIN, MRS. DAVID
1959-63; 1964-Present (Home Ec.)
MARTIN, MARGARET
1963-64 (Home Ec.)
MARTIN MARTHA D.
1916-17 (Music)
MASON, MARTHA B.
1916-18 (Home Ec.)
MATTHEWS, RUTH CLARK
1924-25 (Phy. Ed. Director)
MEADOR, MRS. SALLY B.
1961-62 (Journalism)
MEEKS, MRS. Z. W.
1960-Present (LEAC-Alumni Secretary)
MELTON, DR. W. F.
1917-18 (English, Summer School)
METTS, JR., FRED CHRISTOPHER
1962-Present (Dean of Men; Bible, other)
MICHALES, MRS. HELEN M.
1960-68 (Canteen Manager & Assistant)
MILLER, ANNA
1936-38 (Accompanist)
MILLER, HELEN
1954-57 (Home Ec.)
MILLER, JANE
1958-60 (Assistant Dietician)
MILLER, JOHN T.
1916-18 (Dean; Psy.; Languages)
MILLER, MRS. JOHN T.
1917-18 (Librarian)
MILLER, MRS. VIRGINIA M.
1956-65; 1966-Present (Dietician)
MIMS, JR., PAUL S.
1962-63 (Economics)
MIMS, JR., MRS. PAUL S.
1956-67 (Psychology; Sociology)
MIMS, RICHARD C.
1958-60 (Sec. Sc.; Bus. Adm.)
MIMS, MRS. RICHARD C.
1958-60 (Librarian)
MITCHELL, JAMES HARVEY
1938-43 (Science)
MITCHELL, MRS. JAMES HARVEY
1938-39 (Commerce)
MOODY, JERRY
1961-62 (French; English)
MOORE, B. F.
1919-20 (Supt. of Buildings & Campus)
MOORE, CORNELIA
1941-43 (Home Ec.)
MOORE, MARSHALL
1917-18 (Summer School, Education)
MOORE, ROBERT SHARON
1961-Present (English)
MOORE, SHIRLEY ANN
(See Hampton)
MORELAND, CHARLOTTE
1952-54 (Asst. in Sec. Sc.)
MORETZ, MRS. JOYCE K.
1962-64 (Office Secretary)
MULKEY, MRS. D. I.
1945-49 (Nurse)
MULLIKIN, MRS. ERNEST
Present (Dir. of Interiors)
MURDOCH, MRS. CLAUDIA
1965-Present (Supt. of Maids)
MURRAY, FELICIA H.
1913-14 (Domestic Science; Art)
MYERS, SR., THOMAS H.
1959-62 (Biology)
MYRICK, EXIE MAE
1953-54 (Home Ec.)

NATIONS, VIVIAN
1945-46 (Asst. in Sec. Sc.)
NELSON, JULIUS DAVID
1958-68 (Night School, History)
NEWELL, MRS. NEWTON J.
1961-Present (Music)
NICKELS, ANNIE BLAKE
1956-67 (Nurse)
NICOLL, MARY FRANCES
1949-53 (Home Ec.)
NIXON, STELLA
1921-23 (Asst. Phy. Ed. Dir.)
NORTHCOTT, BERNICE
1937-38

OBERT, MYRL JEANETTE
1929-36 (Home Ec.)
ORR, MRS. E. A.
1946-53; 1960-62 (Music)

PACE, MILDRED ELLEN
1946-48 (Science)
PALMER, GAIL
1962-63 (Bus. Off. Assistant)
PARKER, ROBERT BROADUS
1950-Present (Mathematics)
PARKS, MRS. C. J.
1937-38 (Canvassing)
PARLER, MARY CELESTIA
1926-28 (Rhetoric; Literature)
PARRISS, MARY FERN
1942-44 (Music)
PASCHAL, ROSA CATHERINE
1937-53 (Latin; Mathematics, Education)
PATTERSON, DENVER WALLACE
1965-66; 1967-Present (Night School, PE)
PATTERSON, MRS. E. A.
1957-61 (Music)
PATTISON, OUIDA
1921-41 (Music)
PATTON, WILMA
1954-55 (English; Psychology)

PAYNE, MARIAN
1941-53 (Student Asst. in Sec. Sc.)
PEARMAN, EUNICE
1930-31
PEARMAN, GRACE
1923-24 (Phy. Dir.)
PEED, EMILY MAY
1951-52 (Dramatics; Speech)
PHILLIPS, MARGIE
1922-25; 1928-30 (Science)
PIERSON, ANNA W.
1920-22 (Home Ec.)
PINNER, JEAN MARIE
1945-46 (Dramatic Art; Speech)
POOLE, KAREN E.
1916-19 (Music)
POOL, MRS. FRANK
1950-52 (Music)
POPLIN, MRS. FRED
1958-64 (Chairman, Music Dept.)
POTTS, ELIZABETH ANN
1936-42 (Librarian)
POU, MRS. BARBARA R.
1964 (Home Ec.)
POWELL, MADELYN
1966-67 (Bus. Off. Asst.)
PRATT, CONSTANCE
1929-30 (Asst. in Expression Dept.)
PRATT, DR. ROBERT N.
1922-26 (Old Testament)
PRATT, MRS. ROBERT N.
1922-30; 1931-47 (Expression; Dean of Women)
PROCTOR, LILLIAN
1918-19 (Expression)
PRUITT, DOROTHY
1943-47 (English)
PRUITT, DR. OLGA VALERIA
1913-56 (Physician)
PRUITT, MRS. SAM O.
1954-56; 1960-Present (Dietician; House Manager)
PRYOR, MRS. KENNETH RODNEY
1967-Present (Biology)
PUSHARD, KING SANBORN
1963-Present (Bus. Adm.)
PUSHARD, MRS. KING SANBORN
1967-Present (Night School, Mathematics)

RAGSDALE, ELSIE JEAN
1942-45 (Dean of Women; Instructor)
RAMSAY, ELIZABETH
1932-33
RAMSAY, HALE
1932-33 (Library)
RAMSAY, RUTHELLA T.
1928-38 (Science)
RAMSEUR, MARY DODSON
1914-15; 1922-25 (Art)
RANEY, MRS. CLARENCE T.
1966-Present (Dir. of News Service)
RAWLINSON, CORA EMMIE
1927-29 (Music)
REDLAND, ELVIRA
1930-31
REEVES, EDWARD
1916-17 (Bible)
REID, ALBERT C.
1918-20 (Classical Language; other)
REID, MRS. MACK
1936-37
RICHARDSON, ELIZABETH
1919-20 (Science)
RICHARDSON, KATIE
1945-46
RICHEY, ISAPHINE M.
1923-26 (Dir. of Choir)
RILEY, JOHN NELSON
1967-68 (College Engineer)
RISER, LUCY M.
1913-14
ROBINSON, GRACE
1950-51
ROBINSON, LAVAUGHN
1953-56 (Music)
ROGERS, RALPH
Present (Manager of College Properties)
ROHRBACH, JR., MRS. JAMES JEROME
1964-Present (President's Secretary)
ROSS, JACK
1956-57 (Physical Ed.)
ROSS, MRS. JACK
1956-57 (Swimming)
ROUSE, DR. JOHN EDWARD
1957-Present (President)
ROUSE, MRS. JOHN EDWARD
1957-66 (English; College Hostess)

SALLA, MARY LOU
1929-30; 1931-32; 1933-34 (Matron; High School English)
SALLA, MRS. U. G.
1928-49 (Matron)
SAMUELS, JEANETTE
1935-42 (Phy. Education)
SANDLIN, MRS. HIRAM
1955-59 (Science)
SAUNDERS, BERTHA
1926-28 (Dir. of Voice Dept.)
SAVAGE, MARY MELISSA
1918-20 (Phy. Culture)
SCALES, MAMIE ELIZABETH
1928-29 (Phy. Education)
SCEARCE, MRS. EMMA B.
1916-19 (Lady Principal; Instructor)
SCOTT, MRS. HOLMES B.
1956-57 (Asst. Dean of Women)
SELL, MRS. F. M.
1953-58 (Chemistry; Biology)

SHARP, KATHERINE E.
1913-15 (Secretary)
SHEALY, EUNICE L.
1915-16 (Secretary)
SHIELDS, BERNICE
1918-19; 1920-21 (Student Clerk)
SHIRLEY, REV. D. CLARENCE
1956-59 (Bible)
SHORT, ODELL
1966-Present (Physics; Mathematics)
SIKES, WALTER W.
1932-36 (History; Canvassing)
SIKES, MRS. WALTER W.
1932-35 (Phy. Education)
SIMPSON, EDWARD CALHOUN
1955-Present (English; Postmaster)
SKELTON, MRS. ALEX
1945-46
SKINNER, MARY BERTRAND
(See Archer)
SLAUGHTER, DR. JOHN LAWRENCE
1967-Present (Administrative Associate)
SMALL, ELIZABETH
1928-30 (Music)
SMALL, JEAN
1953-56 (Music)
SMETHERS, DR. A. L.
1927-28 (Lecturer in Anatomy)
SMITH, ALICE BELL
1917-18 (Expression)
SMITH, FAITH
1945-46
SMITH, GLADYS M.
1963-64 (Librarian)
SMITH, HELEN
1944-46 (Music)
SMITH, HELEN P.
1914-16 (Lady Principal; Dean; English)
SMITH, NELLE
1914-15 (Music)
SNUGGS, HAROLD HEBINGER
1962-66 (Biology)
SOWELL, GERTRUDE
1927-28 (Public Speaking)
SPOOR, LOUISE VROOMAN
1920-21 (Music)
STAFFORD, ERIC
Present (Dean of Men)
STAFFORD, MRS. ERIC
Present (Library Secretary)
STANFORD, MRS. P. T.
1916-23 (Matron; Dietician)
STEED, MRS. JIM
1954-56 (Speech; Dramatic Art)
STEELE, SUSAN
1919-20 (Art)
STEPHENS, WINIFRED A.
1921-23 (Music)
STEVENS, MRS. FAYE
1965-67 (College Representative)
STEWART, MRS. RUTH M.
1963-Present (Assistant Dietician)
STONE, SARAH
1949-51 (Art)
STRANATHAN, SARA E.
1913-16 (Music)
STRIBLING, SALLIE
1017-18 (Primary Methods, Sum. School)
STRICK, A. HOSKIN
1916-18 (Dean of Music)
STRICKLAND, GENE ANNE
1951-53 (Art)
STRIPPLIN, MATTIE MAE
1916-17 (Household Arts)
STROUD, LILLIAN
1938-42 (Music Dept.)
SULLIVAN, CATHERINE
1916-17 (English; Mathematics)
SULLIVAN, JR., CHARLES STARKE
1925-31; 1932-37; 1938-39 (Instructor; Secretary-Treasurer)
SULLIVAN, JR., MRS. CHARLES STARKE
1942-43; 1946- 59 (English; Bus. Corres.)
SULLIVAN, DOROTHY
(See Townsend)
SULLIVAN, MRS. HENRY
1958-Present (Music)
SULLIVAN, MRS. JESSE W.
1967-Present (Canteen Manager)
SULLIVAN, MRS. MARY
1946-48 (Housekeeper)
SUMMER, REV. GRADY
1957-58 (English)
SURRATT, MRS. J. W.
1962-63 (Asst. Dietician)

TAYLOR, MRS. J. D.
1943-45 (Home Ec.)
TAYLOR, MARY PRICHARD
1918-22 (Lady Principal; Art)
TAYLOR, VIRGINIA
1950-51 (High School Science)
TAYLOR, W. C.
1917-18 (Mathematics)
THOMAS, MISS
1918-19 (Music)
THOMPSON, MRS. BEVLEY
1954-Present (Mgr. of Bookstore)
THOMPSON, REV. CHARLES J.
1918-20 (Sec. & Treasurer)
THOMPSON, MRS. CHARLES J.
1918-20 (Commercial)
THOMPSON, MRS. CHARLES (Elizabeth Bruce)
1943-48; 1950-54 (Asst. to Registrar; Mgr. of Bookstore)

THOMPSON, EDITHE CAROLYN
1939-42 (English)
THOMPSON, MRS. HUNTER
1955-Present (Dean of Women; Dorm. Counselor)
THOMPSON, MRS. MARY V.
1950-51
THOMPSON, SALLY
1953-54 (Student Counselor)
THORNE, MRS. JAMES H.
1965-Present (Dean's Secretary)
TISDALE, REV. WILLIAM EDWARD
1960-Present (Bible; Adm. Assistant; Bus. Mgr.)
TISDALE, MRS. WM. EDWARD
1960-66 (English; Asst. Librarian; Asst. in Bookstore)
TODD, CYNTHIA CAROLINE
1946-49 (Asst. in Sec. Science)
TODD, MARTHA
1927-28 (Music)
TODD, ROBERT L.
1967-Present (Maintenance & Grounds)
TOMLINSON, MRS. SALLIE
1960-62 (Asst. Dietician)
TOWNSEND, MRS. DOROTHY (Dorothy Sullivan)
1933-45 (Dramatic Art; English)
TRENT, MRS. HAZEL
1961-62 (Biology)
TRIBBLE, ELIZABETH
1929-54 (Bookkeeper; Registrar)
TRIBBLE, MRS. GLENN
1965-Present (Women's Phy. Ed.)
TRIBBLE, MARGARET
1936-37; 1943-46 (Canvassing)
TRUEBLOOD, ELLWYN JUDSON
1920-21 (Class. Language; Education)
TUTTLE, HAZEL
1918-23 (Music)

UNDERHILL, MRS. WINGATE
1926-37 (Mathematics; Latin)

VANDIVER, E. P.
1927-28 (Lecturer in Economics)
VANDIVER, E. P. JR., DR. EDWARD PINCKNEY
1966-68 (English)
VINES, DR. JOHN F.
1913-14 (President)
VIVIAN, REV. EVERETT HOWARD
1958-Present (Speech; Bible)
vonHASSELN, J. HENRY
1946-Present (History; Social Sciences)
vonHASSELN, WEBB
1915-62 (Modern Languages; Violin)

WAKEFIELD, ROBBIE P.
1913-15 (Expression; Phy. Training)
WALKER, SUE TODD
1936-53 (Dietician)
WALL, J. C.
1922-24 (Supt. of Buildings & Grounds)
WARD, DR. JAMES GRANBERRY, JR.
1963-64 (Summer Schools, Nurses' Program)
WARTH, BEATRICE
1917-19 (Nurse)
WATSON, MRS. ANNIE VANDIVER
1929-42 (Matron, Nurse)
WATSON, REV. J. N.
1954-55 (Bible)
WATSON, MARTHA
1954-56 (Dean of Women)
WATSON, PHYLLIS
1957-59 (Speech; Dramatic Art)
WEBB, JAMES T.
1924-25 (Education)
WEBB, LAWRENCE EUGENE
1963-67 (Dir. of Public Information; Journalism; Bible)
WEBSTER, MRS. JAMES
1961-64 (Sec. to the President)
WELBORN, WILLIAM HARPER
1962-67 (Business Law)
WEST, JR., WM. FRANCISCUS
1963-Present (English)
WESTFALL, MRS. PAULA DORIS
1965 (Women's P.E.)
WESTMORELAND, SLOAN
1947-53
WESTMORELAND, MRS. SLOAN
1947-53 (Hostess; Asst. Dietician)
WHITE, GLADYS
1918-19 (Librarian)
WHITE, DR. JOHN ELLINGTON
1916-27 (President & Instructor)
WHITE, MARGARET
1928-29 (Domestic Science)
WHYTE, DR. JAMES PRIMROSE
1918-22 (Dean; Instructor)
WHYTE, MRS. JAMES PRIMROSE
1920-21 (Physical Culture)
WILDER, BETH
1953-54 (Art)
WILES, JIM R.
Present (Basketball Coach)
WILLIAMS, HELEN CAMPBELL
1944-45 (Music)
WILLIAMS, IDA BELL
1917-18 (English)
WILLIAMS, JOHN H.
1914-15 (Science)
WILLIAMS, MRS. E. M.
1950-54 (Postmistress)
WILLIAMS, MRS. R. ALLEN
1960-63 (Sec. to the President)
WILLIS, MARIE
1944-45 (Science)

WILSON, MRS. GEORGE
(Evelyn Cornelia Jordan)
1950-56 (Phy. Education)
WILSON, MRS. HOYT
1957-60 (Sec. to Pres.; Sec. Science)
WILSON, JEROME DOUGLAS
1964-68 (English)
WILSON, MRS. JEROME DOUGLAS
1965-66 (Night School, Chemistry)
WILSON, JESSIE
1925-26 (Nurse)
WILSON, M. B.
Present (English)
WINGO, JESSE MORROW
1954-Present (Night School, Psychology)
WORTHINGTON, DOLLY
1926-27 (Bursar)
WYLIE, MARY RIVES
1948-50 (Phy. Education)

YOUNG, FRANCES MARGARET
1921-22 (Phy. Culture)
YOUNG, MARY LUCILE
1925-28 (Sub-Freshman Work; History)

President Rouse and other officials felt that the names of the graduates of Anderson College should be included in this volume. Mrs. Joan R. Rohrbach, secretary to the president, with the assistance of Mrs. Ada Meeks and Mrs. Edith Jones, has prepared this list. They used the official records in the college offices. In the event the names of any graduates are not included here it is because the records at some points are not complete.

All the friends of Anderson College are indebted to Mrs. Rohrbach, Mrs. Meeks and Mrs. Jones for their work in making this list of graduates available.

The Alumni of Anderson College

Anderson, South Carolina

Four-Year School for Women
1913-1930

1913

Ellie Hudson
Ethel Knight

1914

B.A. Degree

Lucille Burriss
Marie Lenora Elms
Leota George
Ethel Knight

Diploma in Expression

Marie Lenora Elms

Piano Forte

Jeannette Aiken
Kate Robinson
Mrs. R. E. Watkins
Miriam Weeks

1915

B.A. Degree

Margaret Clinkscales
Hettie Jackson
Betty Lawrence
Esther Joy Lawrence
Leathy Williford

B.S. Degree

Willie Sullivan

1916

B.A. Degree

Ruth Anderson
Helen Burriss
Nelle Darracott
Nelle Gentry
Louise Henry
Lou Nelle McGee
Nelle Martin
Zuliene Masters
Ethel Norris
Sarah Prince
Izetta Pruitt
Margaret Shirley
Catherine Sullivan
Karan Traynum
Eula Mae Turberville
Grace Watkins

Bachelor of Music Degree

Marguerite Henry

Certificate in Domestic Science

Felicia Brown

1917

Janet Bolt
Mary Bowie
Margaret Byrum
Ina Cartee
Emmie Cathcart
Margaret Clement
Blanche Dalrymple
Annie Laurie Dugan
Wilma Ervin
Gertrude Jones
Lura King
Nora McAllister
Byrd Meeks
Brucie Owings
Bessie Pruitt
Nettie Richardson
Mary Riley
Will Wray Robinson
Janie Stewart
Mattie Striplin
Maude Truluck
Bernice Turner

1918

A.B. Degree

Ruth Brownlee
Ruth Burdine
Katherine Burnett
Kathleen Burriss
Clara Beatrice Cook
Gussie Jones
Nancy King
Fannie Sue McCurry
Marie Nelson
Louise Shearer
Amanda Shirley
Nannie Smith
Ruby Wardlaw
Anne Welborne

B.S. Degree

Ruth Brownlee

Certificate in Home Economics

Katherine Burnett
Sarah Sanders

Bachelor of Music

Goode Burton

Diploma in Expression

Marie Nelson

Certificate in Music

Orieta Rice

1919

Bachelor of Arts Degree

Lois Anderson
Essie Cook
Gladys Dugan
Caro Geer
Edith Hubbard
Gladys Keith
Mary Dale Miller
Lessie Moore
Lucy McPhail
Martha Owings
Hazel Pruitt
Pauline Smith
Anna Belle Strickland
Emily Sullivan
Etta Watkins
Virginia Watkins

Bachelor of Music Degree

Orieta Rice

Diploma in Expression

Edith Hubbard
Mary Dale Miller
Emily Sullivan

Certificate in Home Economics

Bernice Cannon
Caro Geer
Frances Hamilton
Victoria Miller
Willie Fay Moore
Lola McPhail

1920

Bachelor of Arts Degree

Blanche Agnew
Myra Anderson
Helen Chamblee
Vivian Cox
Margaret Evans
Nancy Evans

Swanee Hillhouse
Adlene Jones
Mabel Jones
Esther Lassiter
Irene Martin
Ethel Mosely
Stella Nixon
Mary Lee Norris
Lucy Pinson
Gladys Segars
Comnena Shearer
Daisy Shearer
Annie Simmons
Irene Simmons
Mary Smith
Ola Tribble
Helen Willis
Myrtle Workman

Diploma in Art
Mary Paschal

Certificate in Voice
Hattie Fay

Certificate in Piano
Ouida Pattison

Diploma in Piano
Edna Summerall

Certificate in Home Economics
Clell Allen Branham
Ellen Butler
Hattie Ruth Cannon
Lillian Deck
Edith Fincken
Nettie Hubbard
Catherine Ramsey

1921
B.A. Degree
Mildred Bearden
Edna Pauline Blume
Sara Lou Bobo
Mabel Ruth Bridges
Dorothy Dayton Burnett
Elva Watson Coleman
Elma Cecil Dunn
Mary Helen Harrison
Kathleen C. Haynie
Lucile A. Haynie
Russie Hembree
Margaretta Gladys High
Jaisy Virginia Holcombe
Edith Maye Hutchinson
Lois Marie Johnson
Bettie Elizabeth Long
Gladys Mahaffey
Rossie Milford
Annie May Murray
Florence Beatrice McDaniel
Maude McDaniel
Ruby Nell McMillan
Martha Christine Scott
Annie Pearl Shirley
Clarice B. Townsend
Viola Elizabeth Trogdon
Anabel Wilson
Elizabeth Woodle

B.S. Home Economics
Clell Allen Branham
Lillian E. Deck
Edith L. Fincken
Lila Forrester Washington

Artist's Diploma in Piano
Florence E. Hetrick
Ouida Pattison

Diploma in Art
Peggy Osborne Blanton
Julia E. Cade

Certificate in Piano
Carrie E. Bowie
Winnie S. Reid
Hazel I. Tuttle

1922
A.B. Degree
Anna Berry
Marguerite Breton
Margaret Clinkscales
Evelyn Cunningham
Isabelle Cunningham
Gatha Davis
Irene Davis
Mable Dillingham
Bessie Elgin
Lura Ellis
Ruth Eskew
Helen Gassaway
Gena Gwen
Opal Hall
Mattie Harris
Louise Harrison
Edith Herlong
Marie Hiott
Moselle Jones
Annie Laurie Keasler
Madeline Kelly
Mary Ellen Kempson
Vergie McClure
Nettie McCuen
Clara McGee
Bertha Masters
Viola Pearman
Tecora Rice
Florence Settle
Jane Strickland
Dorothy Sullivan
Mary Inez Tolar
Lola Williams
Annie Mae Williford
Mattie Lois Winter
Camille Wood

B.S. Degree
Bessie Garvin
Ethel Medlock

Artist's Diploma in Piano
Eloise Royal

Teacher's Certificate in Piano
Bernice Shields

Diploma in Art
Mattie Lou Simmons

1923
Bachelor of Arts Degree
Vera Mae Armstrong
Gladys Elizabeth Atkinson
Ollie Jane Barton
Nellie Bolt
Bridget G. Boylston
Caroline Brock
Ruby B. Brown
Lydia C. Burriss
Eunice Clayton
Kathleen Cooke
Julia Dorsey Cowherd
Anna Elizabeth Cowherd
Ruth Cunningham
Sarah Elrod
Beaufort Fowler
Sylvene E. Glenn
Mattie Julia Graham
Blanche E. Harris
Malvina Hopper
Lillian Huff
Lonie M. Huff
Doris Jeffries
Vann Ray Kenney
Julia Eloise King
Lula Lee Leathers
Frances Mattox
Ruby B. Norris
Edna C. Parham
Mary Elizabeth Peterson
Bonte Phillips
Evelyn Louise Power
Vinnie R. Sanders
Hessie M. Seabrook
Mamie Shearer
Sarah Frances Stephens
Lillie Ruth Thompson
Helen Watkins
Annie Mae White

Bachelor of Science Degree

Mary Dillard
Marjorie T. England
Floride Kelly
Mary Kendrick

Artist's Diploma in Piano

Kathleen Foster

Certificate in Public School Music and Certificate in Voice

Mary Dell Stewart

Teacher's Certificate in Piano

Martha Christine Scott

Commercial Certificate

Robbie E. Phillips
Laura Mae Hudson

1924

Bachelor of Arts Degree

Madge Elizabeth Bradley
Lillian Bradley
Ruth Bruce
Virginia Cowherd
Sallie Marie England
Helen Foster
Zanerian Funk
Lovelene Glymph
Georgia Harris
Lola Mae Hellams
Ruby Hembree
Ruth Eugenia Hughes
Grace Keys
Anna Dean McFall
Ollie Nix
Mary Paget
Carolina Parnell
Lucia Richardson
Ophelia Smith
Jessie Sullivan
Luta Barbara Sullivan
Emily Mary Watts
Martha Elizabeth White
Susie White
Kathleen Wilson

Artist's Diploma in Piano

Geraldine Bowen
Mary McDavid Clement

Diploma in Art

Mary DeLoach

Diploma in Public School Music

Martha Melvina Dyches
Alice Helen Wallace

B.S. Home Economics

Ada Nix

Diploma in Organ

Helen Cecile Reichard

Post-Graduate Diploma in Piano

Eloise Royal

1925

A.B. Degree

Colie Blease
Norine Brock
Helen Brown
Margaret Burnett
Janie Burriss
Marguerite Cooke
Leila Curtis
Carine Dominick
Olivia Drennon
Mary Graham
Frances Harris
Lucie Heard
Lena Hogg
Octavia Jeffries
Ruth Kyser
Eunice Leathers
Corine Mason
Mildred Murray
Mary Owings
Dorothy Prevost
Cora Emmie Rawlinson
Elizabeth Small
Dorothy Tribble
Mary Watts
Margaret Wickliffe
Jewell Wylie
Lucille Young

1926

A.B. Degree

Isabel Arnette
Meryl Barnes
Willie Sue Boleman
Dorothy Brown
Frances Burgess
Kathryn Cannon
Corrie Mae Chapman
Lora Chapman
Carrie Cothran
Gladys Cromer
Vineta Cunningham
Elizabeth Davis
Annie Dove Denmark
Nellie Eskew
Bertha Kelly
Sara McGee
Cornelia Milam
Eunice Rice
Fannibel Rutledge
Myrtle Smith
Ruth Todd
Geraldine Trammell
Harriette Wilkins

Teacher's Certificate in Piano

Mattie Mae Hallum

Diploma in Expression

Bertha Kelly

1927

A.B. Degree

Louise Burriss
Violet Fogle
Bessie Glenn
Fannie Glenn
Ethel Hall
Ethel Hembree
Beth Jones
Lena King
Mary Lawrence
Lucile Lee
Mabel Loveland
Ruth McLeod
Coy Meeks
Gladys Moore
Roxie Murdock
Pearl Murray
Sara Pearson
Daisy Rowland
Louise Shealy
Ruth Webb

B.S. Degree

Wilma Cook
Annie Cothran
Emma Flowers
Margaret Poindexter
Martha Saxon
Margaret White

Artist's Diploma in Piano

Lavinia Chaplin
Ethel Dial

Bachelor of Oratorio

Alleen Morrison
Gertrude Sowell

1928

A.B. Degree

Bernice Abercrombie
Nancy Bolt
Pauline Brown
Frances Bruce
Sara Chapman
Virginia Cook
Mildred Cunningham

Willie Gentry
Pearl Glenn
Ruth Hill
Edith Hilliard
Mable Hilton
Mamie Lou Hilton
Emma Hinson
Marjorie Johnson
Gladys Kneese
Vera Kneese
Gladys Long
Blanche Major
Ruthelma Marchbanks
Eloise Maxwell
Edna Mays
Mildred Meeks
Ada Catherine Owings
Ethel Pruitt
Vera Strickland
Elizabeth Turner
Nellie Wasson

B.S. Degree

Louise McCoy

Artist's Diploma in Piano

Alice Linder
Melva McCarley
Elizabeth Webb

Diploma in Public School Music

Emmie Cathcart

Teacher's Certificate in Piano

Elizabeth Ledbetter
Vivian Wiles

Bachelor of Oratorio

Ruth Hill
Constance Pratt

1929

A.B. Degree

Mary Acker
Mayette Barnes
Sara Breazeale
Edna Brissey
Mable Cox
Margaret Cox
Virginia Cox
Catherine Cowherd
Lula Dillard
Evelyn Givens
Mable Hall
Hazel Hamilton
Mary Olive Jackson
Gladys Johnston
Marjorie Leverette
Margaret McGee
Hazel Meeks
Nell Mitchell
Laura E. Shaw

B.S. Degree

Carolyn Bell

Diploma in Public School Music

Gladys Beach
Nelle Cunningham

Diploma in Expression

Mrs. Zola P. Holliday
Margaret Owings

Artist's Diploma in Organ

Mrs. Wilbur White

1930

A.B. Degree

Inez Boleman
Mary Breedin
Ruth Brown
Rachel Brunson
Elise Campbell
Ruth Cathcart
Dorothy Chambers
Faye Downs
Marguerite Duckworth
Lillian Glenn
Marion Hayes
Elizabeth Holley
Ruby Hunnicutt
Hazel Jeffcoat
Elma Josey
Louise McClellan
Ada Powell
Beatrice Pruitt
Fronde Rice
Elizabeth Tribble
Martha Wyatt
Evelyn Yeargin

B.S. Degree

Claribel Parham

Artist's Diploma in Piano

Dorothy Cronkhite

Diploma in Public School Music

Eva Kate Hall

Diploma in Expression

Annie Lee Rivers

Teacher's Certificate in Piano

Elizabeth Small

Expression Certificate

Milwee Welborn

Two-Year Commercial Certificate

Margaret Alexander
Eudelle Bowen
Kutsy Cobb
Carolyn Hetrick
Kathryn Hetrick
Mary Metts
Claudia McSwain
Addie Rogers
Katharine Shank

One-Year Commercial Certificate

Elizabeth Craig
Mae Kugley
Frances McLester
Mary Frances Murphy
Maymie Rainey

Junior College Graduates
1931-1968

1931

Associate of Arts Diploma

Ruth Bolt
Beulah Brown
Eunice Campbell
Ethel Carroll
Josephine Cottingham
Sally Blanche Dooley
Thelma Holland
Frances Jolly
Katherine Beckham Jones
Mary Jordan
Thelma King
Edna Laskoski
Mary McGee
Willie Mae Meeks
Mabel Nettles
Mildred Prater
Willie Pruitt
Elizabeth Smith
Carolyn Snipes
Rosa Thompson
Virginia Tilley
Lena Tisdale

Two-Year Commercial Diploma

Florence Chambers
Irene Davis
Helen McPhail
Louise Moore
Bertha Worthy

Artist's Diploma in Piano

Christine Scott

Two-Year Public School Music Certificate

Doris Clotfelter

One-Year Commercial Certificate

Wilma Bradham
Vivian Carter
Christine Dickson
Jeannette Elrod
Elizabeth Jones
Mamie Lee Ownbey

High School Diploma

Flora Geisberg
Annie Hester
Sarah Holloway
Katherine Beckham Jones
Anna Miller
Helen Louise Tussey

1932

Associate of Arts Diploma

Margaret Baggett
Annie Reid Chapman
Florence Clyde
Mary Farmer
Anne Garrison
Edith Hall
Kathleen Hall
Mildred Hall
Irene Hamby
Alice Chiles Harris
Lillie Hart
Myrtle Holland
Elizabeth Howard
Roberta Mahaffey
Frances Payne
Isabel Peters
Hale Ramsay
Alpha Rhodes
Janie Stribling
Alice Stuart
Mary Sutherland
Gladys Traynum
Lydia Tripp
Frances Young

Two-Year Commercial Diploma

Cynthia Barnes
Sammie Bruce
Vivian Carter
Dorothy Christian
Jeanette Elrod
Mary McDaniel
Sara Payne
Florence Streeter
Jessie Tripp

One-Year Commercial Certificate

Elizabeth Beaty
Anne Bowen
Albert Busby
Carolyn Carswell
Mary Cornelia Corley
Anne Daughtry
Gladys Garrison
Lina Jones
May Powell
Ida Shirley
Billie Stanton
Dorothy Wakefield
Ada Weatherford
Frances Yackel

High School Diploma

Clatie Abercrombie
Nancy Brooks
Daisy Miller
Daisy Stroud
Margaret West

1933

Associate of Arts Diploma

Emma Hall Baker
Margaret Barton
Fay Betsworth
Elizabeth Blackman
Eunice Bragg
Elizabeth Casey
Jane Chamblee
Helen Cheatham
Bonnie Culbertson
Virginia Cunningham
Ajetta Fell
Herbert Glenn
Edna Hardin
Anne Hester
Sarah Holloway
Sarah Hill
Dorothy Hood
Lucia Jackson
Virginia Johnson
Robbie Ruth Miller
Meta Moss
Ida Pruitt
Lillian Reid
Virginia Reid
Sarah Ridgell
Margaret Roberts
Helen Stewart
Dorothy Thompson
Margaret Tribble
Helen Louise Tussey

Two-Year Secretarial Diploma

Ella Carson
Anne Daughtry
Lota Dean
Lina Jones
Mildred Smith
Anna Tribble
Frances Yackel

Two-Year Public School Music Certificate

Matrel Hill

One-Year Commercial Certificate

Mamie Smith Bostic
Kellah Cleckley
Dell Gurganus
Carolyn Johnson
Sarah Johnson
Bertha McQueen
Helen Stafford

High School Diploma

Wilda Banister
Elizabeth Harrison
Hettie Jones
Russell Manos
Mary Frances Miller

1934

Associate of Arts Diploma

Milton L. Acker
Paul Benson
Mary Major Burriss
Viola Campbell
Geraldine Agusta Cann
Celestine E. Clark
Eleanor Cuthrell
Frances Othella Ellis
Kathryn Erskine
Claudianna Evans
Teresa Jane Fisher
Arnie Fox
Caroline Gailliard
Sarah Anne Gaines
Walter Wilson Gambrell
St. Clair Gentry
Wilbur A. Hall
Lucy Hedden
Blanche Keaton Holcombe

Nell Keith
Daisy Nelle Martin
Lois Marie Pate
Francis M. Prince
James Henry Pruitt
Rosella Henderson Rankin
Pallie Agusta Ann Rogers
Dorothy Loving Seay
Julia E. Shiver
Sarah Sitton
Catherine Smith
Kathryn Standard
Sallie Eleanor Strom
Daisy Anne Stroud
Margaret Clementine Tate
Nellie Clair Woodle

Two-Year Secretarial Diploma
Flora Bearden
Kellah Elizabeth Cleckley
Jessie Dell Gurganus
Annie Gwynne Jeffers
Mary G. Wall

One-Year Secretarial Certificate
Lillian Breen
Lora Clement
Caroline Cromer
Mildred Dukes
Margaret Fletcher
Mary Elizabeth Humphrey
Edith Mahaffey
Marguerite Rigby
Dorothy Frances Timmerman
Margaret Tribble

Teacher's Certificate in Piano
Anna Miller

High School Diploma
Mai Mac Bridges
Martha Barbara Martin
Nina Rashavalina McCully

1935
Associate in Arts Diploma
Baylis E. Anderson
Callie Pearle Ayers
Helen Bearden
Margaret Pearle Boatwright
Ellen Lee Bowlan
Thomas Robert Bowlan
Eleanor Marsh Brooks
Sarah Kathleen Burgess
Annabel Burns
Catherine Douglas Felkel
Sam O. Gilmer, Jr.
Pollyanna Gregory
Sarah Sanders Harris
Lura Pitts Hughes
Catherine Jane James
Martha Adams Kay
Hassie Dean Laughlin
Ione Elizabeth Lunsford
Dorothy Madeline Massey
Nelle Elizabeth Mitchell
Cecile Florence Pressley
Marguerite Prevost
William Thornwell Prince
Christine Janet Rodgers
Bula Agnes Ross
Julia Seay
Louise Irene Slade
Edna M. Stegall
Sue N. Stephens
Wilson D. Stringer
Sarah Margaret Watson
Lillian Amanda White
Lease Sloan Wyman

Two-Year Commercial Diploma
Caroline Cromer
Linda T. Ducworth
Olga Valeria Erskine
Betty Hall
Margaret K. Keaton
Corrie Charles McMillan
Mary Elva Padgett
Evelyn Ramey
Corra Reynolds

One-Year Commercial Certificate
Eva Blackwell
Louise Boggs
Dorothy Crim
Ruby Crow
Irene Dixon
Nancy Dobbins
Marie Gilchrist
Frances Hammond
Mildred Hembree
Beatrice Holliday
Elizabeth Hudgens
Sarah Lamb
Elsie Ligon
Frances McDaniel
Elizabeth McIntyre
Christine Pike
Evelyn Smith
Helen Stewart
Johnnie Ruth Wallace
Alice Mae Woodson

Artist's Diploma in Voice
Anna Miller

High School Diploma
Marguerite Crawford
Lamar Rice
Bertie Wyman

1936
Associate of Arts Diploma
Joicey Evelyn Acker
Charles Norwood Black
Caroline Elizabeth Boyd
Hazel Gladys Brock
Robert V. Bruce
Sara Elizabeth Coleman
Martha Wood Combs
Velma Ethel Corbett
Sara Craddock
Helen Emily Craig
Ruby L. Poiret Crow
Mattie Belle Evans
Derrell Fant
Lois Eliza Harper
Mildred Hays
Bessie Irene Hudson
Mary Johnson
Emily Jolly
Charles Edwin Kimsey, Jr.
Adga Lucile Miller
Martha Orr
Frances Maree Patrick
Ruby Velma Pressley
Frances Estelle Pullen
Virginia C. Raines
Clarence Wesley Rainey
Harriett Clarkson Risher
Frances Ellen Sanders
Margaret Lucille Shelley
Lula Faith Smith
Virginia Heard Standard
Isabel Frances Stuart
Elizabeth Eubank Taylor
Annie Elizabeth Thompson
Evelyn Gary Vandiver
Marie Lachicotte Ward
Elizabeth Allen Watson

Terminal Diplomas
Ruby Norene Hawkins
Ruth Christine Hawkins
Mary Elizabeth Humphrey
Dorothy Davida LeRoy
Mabel Eleanor Thruston

Two-Year Secretarial Diploma
Nancy Cornelia Dobbins
Mildred Bertha Hembree
Bertha Irene Hendrix
Sara Lillian Johnston
Elsie Ligon
Mary Lee Mixson
Claudia Evelyn Smith

One-Year Commercial Certificate
Clara Anders
Anna Best

Elizabeth Cothran
Lois Dalton
Essie Durham
Alma Evans
Nellie Mae Ferguson
Martha Griffin
Vivian Hamilton
Alice Lee McPhail
Sue Prevost
Helen Stuart
Virginia Smith
Winnifred Ulmer
Mary Grace Whitmire
Kathryn Woodhurst

Artist's Diploma in Voice

Lillie Jane Bridges

High School Diploma

Hazel Adams
Betty Hair
Mildred Whitten

1937

Associate of Arts Diploma

Eugene Abrams
Mary Florence Barnett
Jeanne Philippa Barrett
Florence Bolding
Kate Lee Bowen
Mary Jane Bowers
Lydia O. Brown
Laura Mae Burden
Meta Helen Burriss
Rubye Elizabeth Coleman
Mary Jo Craft
Frances Aubrey Danner
Mary Louise Felkel
Frances Pauline Fields
Jeanne Gandy
Sarah Helen Hammette
Elizabeth Hunter Harris
Mary Caroline Jameson
Annie Laurie Keaton
Sara Maxwell Lyon
Alice Virginia Maddox
Mary Jo McCuen
Gail Mitchell
Oneda Moody
Elinor Jeanette Morris
Marguerite Pennell
Margie Pickering
Mary Belle Rice
Shirley Rider
Arline Knight Robertson
Christine Rebecca Robinson
Frances Rebecca Shirley
Mary Elizabeth Shockley
Claudia Evelyn Smith
Edithe Carolyn Thompson
Sara Trowbridge
Edalene Grace Vickery
Johnnie Ruth Wallace

Two-Year Secretarial Diploma

Clara Ola Anders
Anna Lillian Best
Marian Ila Brannon
Marjorie Leola Brannon
Elizabeth Green
Jean Kimsey
Margaret Lloyd
Frances Ray

One-Year Commercial Certificate

Joicey Acker
Elizabeth Adams
Julia Antley
Georgia Bowen
Charles Hall
Berta Hightower
Zeta Horne
Eloise Kay
Margaret Kilgore
Elizabeth Martin
Mary Mays
Sallye B. Privette
Eula Scott
Helen Stuart

Artist's Diploma in Piano

Mary Frances Minott

High School Diploma

Lula Beth Fletcher
Annette LeMaster
Rhea Loomis
Mattie Gross West

1938

Marion T. Altman
Bill Altman
Mary Kathryn Berryman
Ruth Breedin
Alma Browne
Dorothy Burton
Mary Calloway
Emily Carlyon
Ruth Chastain
Pauline Clinkscales
Winiferd Coats
Lucile Cooke
Catherine Davis
Gertrude Dawsey
Margaret Denmark
Mildred Driggers
Nancy Ducworth
Frances Elgin
Hazel Gaines
St. Julien Guess
Zeta Horne
Winburn Jones, Jr.
Marie Keaton
Nancy Keese
Margaret Kilgore
Sarah LaFoy
Sarah Leverette
Annie Ligon
Louise Lunsford
Mary McClure
Elizabeth Martin
Mary Mays
Jess Tolly Muldrow
Robert Mullikin
Carl Newman
Bernice Northcott
Frances Owen
Sara Frances Parker
Doris Rogers
Leita Sanders
Eula Scott
Martha Shirley
James H. Skelton
Catherine Smith
Inell Smith
Annie Leila Sprawls
Elizabeth Summerall
Sara Thompson
Martha Frances Todd
Elizabeth Trull
Marie Wall
Betty White

Artist's Diploma in Piano

Jane Bridges
Julia Harvin

High School Diploma

Victoria Crowson
Marion Eldridge
Margaret Ferguson
Julia Seabrook
Kate Smith

1939

Associate of Arts Diploma

Mary Acker
Estaline Alford
Wilda Berryman
Lucia Bigham
Ethelfred Blackman
Florrie Burgess
Sybil Campbell
Helen Carter
Walter Young Cooley, Jr.
Alline Duncan
Claudia Eberhardt
Hazel Elrod

Thomas Elrod
Elizabeth Fant
Julia Bruce Fletcher
Annie Elizabeth Gaines
Rosanna Gillespie
Anne Harvin
Lois Henderson
Louise Hogan
Emily Johnson
Mary Jolly
Edna Kindley
Frances McCown
James L. Milford
Mae Miller
Mildred Mitchell
Cornelia Moore
Eleanor Neely
Ruth Nunn
Elizabeth Prince
Carolyn Scott
Nina Beth Smith
Rob Smith
Frances Thompson
Frances Webb
Grace Webb
Sue Frances Whitney

Secretarial Diploma

Sara Baskin
Dorothy Casey
Mary Coward
Virginia Crawford
Louise Cromer
Annie Mae Gaines
Mildred Gambrell
Helen Hall
Elizabeth Harris
Ruth Hudgens
Dorothy Ledbetter
Helen Opt
Rachel Pruitt
Sue Stringer
Mary Ellen Thompson
Mildred Welborn
Oneita Wheeler

One-Year Commercial Certificate

Elizabeth Allen
Rachel Bannister
Margaret Campbell
Mrs. Mildred B. Clinkscales
Annie Cromer
Maxine Drennon
Dora Dunlap
Frances Ferguson
Dorothy Fowler
Frances Gibson
Hettie Sue Greene
Edward Hillhouse
Estell Hollingsworth
Marion Howard
Mary Frances Hunt
Caroline Hutchison
Frances Jones
Evelyn King
Martha LaFoy
Nancy Ledbetter
James McCalla
Mary McIntyre
Mildred Meeks
Martha Moore
Helen Moye
Laura Frances Palmer
Lois Pickel
Etrulia Poore
Eleanor Sims
Mary Jane Smith
Margaret Sprouse
Barbara Thompson
Irvin Walker
Marion Watson
Frances Welborn

High School Diploma

Josie Boazman

1940

Associate of Arts Diploma

Mary Ackerman
Betty Anderson
Loy Baker
Rachel Bannister
Mary Lou Batson
Josie Boazman
Keys Bonds
Marie Bone
Louise Bruce
Elizabeth Burriss
Sue Clark
Elizabeth Crain
Thomas Dobbins
Mary Eidson
Carl English
Lucile Floyd
Mary Glenn
Mary Greene
Doris Hall
Dorothy Hall
Harriet Holliday
Lois Huggins
Mary Ellen Keaton
Ruth Loyd
Evelyn Mahaffey
Martha McBrayer
Mildred Miles
Kathryn Mintz
Faye Mitchell
Helen Mullikin
Ellen Sanders
Doris Seidenspinner
Roger Skelton
Kathryn Southers
Ruth Stewart
James H. Taylor
Hallie Thompson
Henry vonHasseln
Ruby Williams
Helen Willis
Leona Winchester

Secretarial Diploma

Dorothy Alexander
Nellie Anders
Evelyn Armstrong
Mildred Clinkscales
Frances Gibson
Caroline Hutchison
Frances Jones
Margaret McCord
Mildred Meeks
Martha Moore
Etrulia Poore
Mary Warren
Marion Watson

One-Year Commercial Certificate

Carolyn Aldrich
Doris Cribbs
Rachel Crouch
Evelyn Davis
Mary Lynn Dobson
Barbara Dovell
Eunice Floyd
Dora Lee Garvin
Nita Jones Gentry
Caroline Gibson
Peggy Jordan
Addie Lawrence
Alva Ligon
Una McAlister
Nelle McCown
Dorothy McMinn
Grace Padgett
Margaret Pickens
Pam Pruitt
Mabel Shearer
Carolyn Wilson

High School Diploma

Katie Chapman
Florence Deadwyler

1941

Associate of Arts Diploma

Olivia Acker
Ollie Mae Atkinson
Shirley Barrett
Dorothy Barton
Essie Todd Boleman

Winona Bolt
Blanche Bouchillon
Marie Brandt
Lona Brooks
Mildred Brown
Ed Roy Brown, Jr.
Ruby Brown
Lillian Chapman
Mrs. Mildred Clinkscales
Carrie Lee Corn
Sarah Cox
Vera Duke
Elaine Dunseth
Mary Evelyn Etheredge
Richard Bennett Gable
Georgia Hamlet
Margaret Harrison
Sara Jo Hill
Anne Johnson
Lucy Johnson
Frances Kates
Edna Lawler
Henry J. Lindsey, Jr.
Dolly Lovett
Martha Martin
Virginia Mauldin
Elinor Maxwell
Mary McConnell
Marguerite Opt
Eleanor Owens
Julia Bird Paschal
Stella Prince
Hortense Pruitt
Ruth Raymond
Annie Shirley Rogers
Helen Smith
Portia Spalding
Elizabeth Tallevast
Margaret Tallevast
Frank Taylor
Lucille TeBow
Martha Thompson
Rebekah Thompson
Edith Thrift
Doris Williams
Miriam Williams
Sarah Williams
Mary Ruth Woolbright
Margie Wooten

Secretarial Diploma

Margery Carter
Jean Cathcart
Anne Elizabeth Earle
Nita Jones Gentry
Lura Gilchrist
Peggy Jordan
Mrs. Alberta Kneece
Elton McCoy
Hilda Moody
Margaret Pickens
Pamela Pruitt
Mabel Shearer
Jeanne Skelton
Lilie Stringer

One-Year Commcrical Certificate

Melvie Adams
Kenneth Alexander
Katharine Baskin
Mary Lou Batson
Helen Bodenheimer
Alita Brown
Gladys Burns
Nora Forehand
Lois Gaskin
Evelyn Gibson
Evelyn Harris
Harriet Houser
Nancy Howell
Mildred Lewis
Helen Neil
Alicia Powell
Bettie Rodermund
Mary Wilson Russell
Edna Saylors
Ruby Lee Smith
Virginia Smith

High School Diploma

Frances Klugh

1942

Melvie Adams
Martha Bademas
Lila Barnett
Katherine Baskin
Margaret Bohrer
Frances Bostic
Martha Boyce
William A. Boyce
Margaret Bracken
Mitylene Brown
Martha Burnette
Katie Chapman
Jean Coleman
Malema Copeland
Martha Davis
Mary Davis
Ruth Davis
Rebecca Dobbins
Elsie Jane Dorsett
Leona Ellison
Dorothy Felkel
Lillian Garrett
Virginia Garrett
Martha Geer
Martha Gregory
Blair Griffin, Jr.
Louise Hammond
Mamie Harrison
Katherine Heidt
Savannah Hilliard
Melvina Hobson
Margaret Horne
Nancy Howell
Louise Jackson
Martha Johns
Joan Jones
Laura Lewis
Eleanor Martin
Peggy Martin
Mary Ellen Massey
Mary Virginia Massey
Rebecca McClain
Mary Anne McCurry
Sara Ellen Mitchell
Anne Morris
Martha Murphy
Elizabeth Parrott
Denelle Rice
Bette Robertson
Norma Rollins
Margaret Segars
Carolyn Skelton
Helen Stone
Nelle Thrasher
Christine Winchester
Byar Worthington
Mary Alice Wynn

Artist's Diploma in Piano

Martha Milford
Mary Fern Parris

Teacher's Certificate in Piano

Helen Smith

1943

Associate in Arts Diploma

Nancy Anderson
Ruth Martin Bademas
Marjory Baird
Julia Baker
Margaret Baldwin
Annie Barnes
Doris Bobo
Helen Brock
Grace Brockman
Sarah Louise Brown
Fay Champion
Lydia Cheek
Mildred Cobb
Barbara Jane Copeland
Ruth Covington
Gloria Dawsey
Mary Roberts Derrick

Era Entrekin
Betty Faust
Nellie Gibson
Ora Ann Glenn
Edythe Grainger
Emmaline Griffith
Mary Florence Hall
Ora Lake Henderson
Dorothy Hicks
Robert Hill
Martha Ann Hubbard
Robert Isbell
Edith Jones
Sue Keith
Mary Knowles
Alice Lanier
Mary Ella Leslie
Mary Elizabeth Marett
Helen Martin
Katherine Martin
Evelyn McKinney
Dorris Opt
Sue Pulliam
Catherine Ramsey
Josie Inez Simpson
Rachel Smith
Edna Webb

Secretarial Diploma

Doris Alexander
Catherine Bishop
Nancy Broughton
Kenneth Burgess
Betty June Cathcart
Dorothy Fouche
Helen Harrell
Carolyn Huckaby
Louise Kellett
Martha Palmer
Mary Palmer
Elaine Pettigrew
Leona Pearson Vaughn

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Dottie Armour
Virginia Arnold
Evelyn Ayers
Doris Carlton
Elizabeth Cobb
Helen Cristall
Esther Evans
Margaret Freeman
Mildred Geddings
Dorothy Ann Jackson
Marjory Lambert
Hortense Lawson
Helen Lawson
Drucilla Long
Fredda McDonald
Mary Grace McKee
Othella Moore
Mary Ann Moorhead
Margaret Redden
Evelyn Taylor
Elsie Williams
Clara Wilson

High School Diploma

Miriam Black
Betty Jean Clyatt
Dorothy Colson
Mary Kohn
Alice McLane
Harriett Pyatt
Mary TeBow
Rose Wilson

1944

Associate in Arts Diploma

Sara Anderson
Evelyn Ayers
Betty Ballentine
Willie Barnes
Dorothy Black
Elizabeth Bridgeman
Mary Lois Broome
Colleen Brown
Genevieve Brown
Elizabeth Bruce
Carolyn Busby
Jean Chastain
Sally Clinkscales
Julia Coleman
Hannah Lou Dargan
Laura Dickson
Lillie Rae Earle
Marie Ellison
Mary Lee Ellison
Ruth Elrod
Emma Lee Felkel
Mildred Few
Vivian Freeman
Alta Garrett
Martha Glenn
Margaret Griffith
Marguerite Hall
Mary Elizabeth Hall
Annie Frances Harris
Eloise Herbert
Margaret Holliday
Esther Hunt
Ruth Hunter
Jacquelyn Johnson
Elizabeth Keaton
Hazel Keaton
Blanche Kelley
Mrs. Audrey Hembree Lever
Beatrice Marett
Marion Martin
Mrs. Adnah Ducworth Massey
Etta Mae McClellan
Joan McFall
Mary McGill
Fannie Moore
Mary Ann Moorhead
Constance Morgan
Mabel Paige
Myrtle Parrott
Marian Payne
Mary Royal
Sarah Frances Sanders
Norene Singleton
Mary Charzelle Smith
Nena Stevens
Cynthia Todd
Marion Tyson
Jane Van Siclen
Lucille Watkins
Sara Dell Westmoreland
Sara Ruth Wiggins
Terry Jane Wilder

Secretarial Diploma

Dorothy Armour
Mary Brown
Doris Carlton
Ann Dorsett
Helen Lawson
Hortense Lawson
Fredda McDonald

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Sara Burriss
Katherine Callaway
Evelyn Campbell
Elizabeth Crocker
Louise Draughon
Claudine Earle
Pauline Earle
Ruby Easterly
Annie Mae Edge
Betty Mixon
Welda Wilson
Grace Yon

High School Diploma

Dorothy Alice Armstrong
Jackie Hodges
Helen Audrey Jenkins
Betty Kelly
Duchess Basil Marcus
Mrs. Adnah D. Massey
Lillian Taylor Milam
Anna Felice Wright

1945

Associate in Arts Diploma

Mattie Katherine Able
Dorotha Lee Atkinson
Ruth Martin Barnett
Harriet Rose Barton
Bertie Virginia Beard
Mamye Earle Bell
Marianna Bigham
Annie Frances Blackman
Mildred Thelma Bolding
Melba Carolyn Brannon
Irmaline Campbell
Jackie Janice Cooper
Betty Dickson
Margaret Amelia Earle
Annie Mae Edge
Essie Lee Ellis
Jean Stuart Ferrier
Iris Nell Fouche
Harriette George
Vera Pauline Grainger
Dorothy Sue Greer
Margaret Pearl Hall
Miriam Hamilton
Martha Louise Holroyd
Laura Kathryn Jackson
Mary Sue Jones
Mary Louise Jordan
Eunice Roberta Keaton
Carolyn Rose Littlefield
Marjorie Frances Mack
Duchess Basil Marcus
Louise Babbie Mauldin
Anna Dean Moore
Myra Jeannette Perry
Edith Herron Pettigrew
Edith Plunkett
Drucilla Searcy
Alice Inez Tumblin
Joyce Mildred Vaught
Irene Blair Watson
Iris Elaine White
Edith Cleo Wiles
Carolyn Fort Williams

Secretarial Diploma

Hazel Elizabeth Brown
Mary Carol Campbell
Sara Frances Campbell
Ruby Martin Cook
Sara Juanita Davis
Ruby Pearl Easterly
Nancy Mercedes Grall
Edith June Hylton
Betty Kelly
Phyllis Joan King
Bobbie Doris Manly
Mary Jean Manly
Iris Evelyn Moore
Vivian Gillette Nations
Peggy Pickelsimer
Sara Elizabeth Wardlaw
Irene White

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Martha Elizabeth Acker
Anna Ruth Alewine
Doris Bird
Georgia B. Brown
Ruby Virginia Carlton
Emogene Cochran
Josephine Coker
Pauline Cole
Norene Elizabeth Denny
Mable Price Freeland
Hazel Moore
Doris Ann Noblett
Edna Faye Odon
Sara Kay Salley
Agnes Juliette Sellars
Ellen John Stathakis
Mildred Strickland
Josephine Miriam Watford
Mary Doris Wilson
Annie Laura Wright

High School Diploma

Alice Baker
Helen Jean Barret
Helen Hood Bryson
Norma Jean Musgrove DuBose
Mary Georgeo
Anita Clyburn Gilbert
Betty Lambert
Margaret Lenora McFaddin
Bettye Leah Nesbit
Betty Jean Pinson
Theresa Hughes Ramey
Maxine Richardson
Martha Jane Snow
Juanita Dorothy Wells

1946

Associate in Arts Diploma

Jessie Louise Able
Glenna McCormick Ange
Dorothy Lou Ashley
Jewel Sybil Atkins
Sybil Inez Bagwell
Jacquelyn Ballentine
Candy Banks
Doris Irene Bird
Delree Elizabeth Brown
Eleanor Frances Burnette
Sybil Ann Caudell
Elizabeth Viley Clark
Mary Dewey
Nancy Dewey
Frances Blanche Dorsett
Mary Frances Ellison
Violet Obena Few
Mary Enzull Gilreath
Gloria Ann Gove
Frances Alberta Hartnett
Elizabeth Jeanne Hollowell
Norma Ione Ivester
Edna Dawn Kelly
Lucia Anne King
Nancy Wilma Lawson
Frances Anne Lewis
Mary Jean Martin
Odessa Martin
Mary Edna Matheson
Myrtle McCombs
Reba Iona McCracken
Stella Amanda McGuire
Mary Mitchell
Willie Margaret Peace
Katie Richardson
Frances Kathleen Scurry
Helen Sease
Mary Frances Sease
Sara Jo Snead
Ellen John Stathakis
Ruth Johnson Strange
Lena Mae Vance
Hazel Inez White
Audrey Edith Williams

Secretarial Diploma

Anna Ruth Alewine
Ruby Virginia Carlton
Josephine Coker
Berta Juanita Entrekin
Hazel Christine King
Ellie Mae McCreight
Hazel Louise Moore
Sybil Annette Rainey
Sara Frances Rochester
Mildred Elizabeth Strickland

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Sarah Irene Bell
Beatrice Clamp
Iva Bryson Cook
Vera Ruth Goodson
Gloria Ann Gove
Frances Alberta Hartnett
Irene Elizabeth Hinton
Ruby Leora Hood
Rosine Johns
Ellene Jordan
Mary Nelle Martin
Rachael McFall Owen
Evelyn Georgia Parasho
A. Jean Sires

Helen Elizabeth Snyder
Betty Jo Vaughn
Nancy Pryor Walters
Mary Jane Watson
Ramona Wilson

High School Diploma

Thelma Anne Bagwell
Natalie Louise Berry
Jeanne Shirley Bush
Joan Willia Calfee
Clemontine Dawson
Ellen Livezey Dugger
Aimee Elizabeth Dunwody
Estelle Louise Fugate
Carolyn Lloyd Gills
Mary Agnew Howland
Eunice Waltine Hylton
Julia Ann Johnson
Doris Lucille Kimpton
Frances Claire Lollis
Joyce Burroughs Matthews
Francis Louise McColl
Joy Rita McNamara
Nancy Lee Norwood
Dixie Dot Person
Patricia Jean Power
Mary Virginia Rathburn
Sarah Margaret Reel
Carolyn Seawright
Patricia Elizabeth Seawright
Betty Jo Tinsley
Dorothy Jane Webb
Lila Gantt Wills

1947

Associate in Arts Degree

Mary Etta Bailey
Alice Baker
Anna Dean Brown
Mary Thelma Brown
Gladys B. Camp
Evelyn Campbell
Sara Lee Campbell
Henry L. Castleberry
Carol Rosa Clayton
Martha Jean Cox
Laura Jean Drennon
Etherleen Hazel Garrison
Mary Gillenwater
Mary Lee Gilreath
Gayle Augustus Hall
Margaret Elizabeth Harbin
Mary Louise Hood
Owell Vareita Hunt
Thomas C. Jackson, Jr.
Elinor Ruth King
Mary Anne Land
Frances Claire Lollis
Doris Jean Martin
Lillian Adams Massey
Dorothy Lois McGarvey
Dorothy Louise McKee
Gail Frances Newton
Juanita Lila Poole
Nell Rose Price
Vivian Lenoria Robins
Alice Smith
Mary John Stathakis
Dorothy Hazel Stewart
Vivian Alice Talley
Nancy Carol Taylor
Charles B. Thompson
Rachael Thornton
Martha Jean Vermillion
Dorothy Lee Wilder
Mary Reda Williams
Mrs. Helen A. Wilson
Hepsyann Linda Wilson
Alice Olga Yon

Secretarial Diploma

Carmen Edith Avery
Sarah Irene Bell
Geneva Estelle Brooks
Beatrice Clamp
Louise Elizabeth Erskine
Juanita Ann Frederick
Margaret Jean Futch
Ruby Leora Hood
Mamie Ellene Jordan
Dorothy Virginia Kates
Hilda Mae King
Mary Eloise Matheson
Sybil Glenna Moore
Jessie Lee Mull
Evelyn Georgia Parasho
Martha Herron Pettigrew
Myrtle Dean Roe
Betty Jo Vaughn
Winnie Doreen Watson

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Jacquelyn Ballentine
Margaret Jean Groce
Catherine R. Linder
Martha Martin
Sara Frances Matheson
Betty Katherine Shelton
Myrtle Shepherd
Betty Jo Smith
Jane Vogler
Carolyn Joyce Willard

High School Diploma

Carolyn Earleen Bacon
Dorothy S. Boynton
Inez Buchanon
Dorothy June Cothron
Nina Courtenay
Martha Ann Holman
Shirley Jeanette Kalb
Florence McIntyre
Mary Wardlaw McLane
Lois Hazel Miller
Marian Elizabeth Miller
Martha A. Otey
Bonnie Patricia Podesta
Syderas Hair Ross
Loraine Davis Shore
Rosalynn G. Vance

1948

Associate in Arts Diploma

John Lewis Acker
John Addison
Rufus U. Altman, Jr.
Viola Bell
Emily Brannen
Doris Brown
Thomas Bruce
Iris Burton
Jane Canon
Mary Capell
Jean Cobb
Edward Coleman, Jr.
Elizabeth Ann Cornett
Pauline Crowley
Mary Ann Cunningham
Gladys Day
Cynthia Dominick
Malcolm Dover
Doris Ellis
Edna Ellison
Jo Anne Ferguson
Una Lee Foster
Mable Lee Gambrell
Evelyn Gibson
Jayne Gill
Frances Godley
Bobbie Jean Grantland
Caroline Gwyn
Martha Hammett
Jack Hand
Mrs. Lorraine Hardee
Lottie Hardee
Opal Hopkins
Jean Howell
Esther Johnson
Rebecca Johnson
Anne Kay
Jack Kilgore
Mitzi Kimpton
Murrell Lawson
Dennis Ledford
Wallace Martin
Bonnie Medlock
Carolyn Merritt
Barbara Orr
Violet Phillips

Virginia Powell
Louis Pruitt
Kate Purcell
Harold Rogers
Patricia Ryan
Jane Shelor
Barbara Skelton
Betty Jean Smith
James Stewart
Virginia Street
Janette Taylor
Frances Teasley
Charles Terry
Charles Thrift
Barbara Anne Turner
Joseph E. Walker
Louise Watson
Crystal Whisenhunt
Elizabeth Whitfield
Joseph Winchester

Secretarial Diploma

Geraldine Ashworth
Janelle Bannister
Dorothy Jean Bolt
Joan Campbell
Ann Cauble
Aldean Chamblee
Catherine Duncan
Jo Ann Kennedy
Louise Moore
Martha Paxton

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Billie Jo Acker
Rebecca Armstrong
Ramona Blocker
Josephine Broughton
Peggy Carey
Eunice Davis
Frances Holliday
Anne Kay
Louise Mattison
Betty Lou Morrison
Evelyn Pinson
Betty Nell Timms
Essie Jean Young

High School Diploma

Thelma M. Allen
Patricia Coleman
Jean Cothron
Ann Elizabeth Davis
Charlotte Hendley
Nancy Hollowell
Claire Louise Johanson
Nancy Lou King
Sandra Manchester
Jacquelin Fay Marshall
Theresa McCoy
Marilyn Merrill
Mary Lou Morant
Janet Quaden
Suzanne Louise Reich
Lenore Satterfield
Joanne Kay Smith
Jean Trumbo
Mary Elizabeth Tucker

1949

Associate of Arts Diploma

Joseph W. Alewine
Marshall Campbell
Phyllis Campbell
Iris Caudell
Jean Chapman
Earl Cobb
Bette Collier
Martha Copeland
Bobbie Davis
Grayson Ellison
William Fant
Margie Garrison
Prue Gilreath
Elizabeth Anne Gurley
Sally May Hall
Laura Jean High
Claude Hightower
Jewel Hightower
Margaret Johns
June Kay
Betty Keasler
Joseph C. Kelly
Constance Manly
Catherine Martin
Kenneth McClain
Charles McKinney
Karl McKoy, Jr.
Carol Morgan
Mildred Newton
Frank Owen
Edna Rambo
Joyce Richardson
Mary Elizabeth Rogers
Syderas Ross
Gerald Shore
Loraine Shore
Margaret Snider
Laura Jo Speares
Barbara Staley
Dorothy Stanfield
Betty Stout
Ella Styhr
Roberta Suggs
Barbara Timmons
Alma Ussery
Jeanette Vogler
Doris Walters
Jack Ward
Pearlie Mae Whitaker
Peggy Williams
Betty Woodall

Secretarial Diploma

Rebecca Armstrong
Ramona Blocker
Betty Ruth Cromer
Betty Dean
Sara Gregory
Frances Guyton
Betty Lou Morrison
Thelma Murphy
Mary Alice Parnell
Anita Pickens
Esther Rogers

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Betty Ann Acker
Joyce Allen
Joy Foster
Betty Mullikin
Garthedon Price
Jeanette Vogler
Jacqueline Walker

High School Diploma

Ruth Emily Bancroft
Libby Eason
Emily Adelaid Eben
Constance Deena Eliopoulos
Betty Lou Harp
Myrna Royce Howard
Mrs. Betty F. Kelly
Marcia Dean Lindsay
Patsy Jane Mallard
Joann Martin
Julia Bryant Milner
Jeanne Cooper Morton
Betty Wyanne Mullins
Sarah Suzanne Rhem
Vivian M. Ross
Patsy Joann Stewart
Emma Jean Walker
Eleanor Washburn
Betty Howell Watson
Barbara Caroline Weeks
Doris Edna Young

1950

Associate of Arts Diploma

Frank Barnes
Peggy Beckworth
Shirley Brooks
Betty Chamblee
Joyce Christensen
Ben Cromer
Paul Duncan

Jean Garris
Joyce Gibson
Roy Griffith
Charlotte Hendley
Carolyn Hendrix
Lucille Holden
John Hoke Howell, Jr.
Patricia Karel
Janet Letson
Joann Loggins
Janelia Mayfield
Anna Jean McFaddin
Martha McGill
Violet Medlin
Clyde Park
Arnette Peck
Claudette Peck
Andrew Pickens
Charles Pruitt
Golda Sanders
Joan Smith
Frank Steele, Jr.
Doris Sullivan
Kenneth Taylor
Joyce Walker

Secretarial Diploma

Joyce Allen
Dorothy Hair
Doris Holliday
Barbara Shurburtt
Hazel Stone

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Fay Ayers
Patricia Bell
Shirley Brooks
Sara Frances Carson
Ramona Gonzales
Jean Julian
Thaylia Keasler
Beverly Lee
Sara Martin
Elaine Owen
Anne Spicer
Jane Riddle Steele
Mildred Taylor

High School Diploma

Katrina Boyd
Jean Ferol Floyd
Rosa Wanamaker Gressette
Charlotte Hipp
Margaret Helen Mimms
Nancy Rosalie Schroeder
Nadine Scott
Marion Ruth Teel
Evelyn Faye Tyler
Dorothy McConnell Wills

1951

Associate of Arts Diploma

Judith Adams
Katrina Boyd
Jenny Lee Cooper
Voncil Cribb
Bettye Denmark
Julia Dozier
Betty Jean Dyar
Connie Eliopoulos
Elizabeth Ferris
Ronald Franklin
Estella Jo Gagalis
Nannie Lou Gulledge
Evalee Hampton
Lucie Ann Harris
Clara Mai Herrin
Artie Hester
Charlotte Hipp
Mary Jane Jeffords
Beth Kelley
Dan Leach
Mary Virginia Lee
Ray McDowell
Foy Moore
Barbara Nugent
Peggy Padgett
David Roberts
Morgan Rodgers
Betty Smith
Jack Smith
Carol Ann Taylor
Joan Thompson
Josephine Tilton
Joyce Towne
Harrison Tucker, Jr.
Marion van Eseltine
Mary White
Beth Wilder
Katherine Woodall

Secretarial Diploma

Patsy Cleland
Leila Jennings

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Minnie Allen
Sara Bryan
Doris Cassell
Joy Christensen
Dorothy Conwell
Lila Mae Crowe
Jean Davis
Ida Lou Entrekin
Betty Jo Land
Peggy McDowell
Peggy Price
Patricia Seigler
Sue Helen Whitfield

High School Diploma

Erma Elsie Cannon
Viola Jeanie Carter
Jane Rankin Curry
Barbara Bingham Gaines
Helen Joe Hendley
Sylvia Louise Hogan
June Marlene King
Shirley Yvonne Lagerblad
Doris Ann Lindsay
Jeanne Wilma Manley
Mary Frances Massie
Eva Louise Meaders
Glenda Bryant Osborne
Mary Nelle Patterson
Jackie Wellborn

1952

Associate of Arts Diploma

Martha Beeks
Mary Bowen
Sylvene Branyon
Lyndall Bratcher
Robert Brock, Jr.
William Burden
Joan Burriss
Lynwood Campbell
Helen Carrigan
Ruth Pickens Castellaw
Lewis Cleveland
Geraldine Cooley
Dorothy Dudley
Joyce Dye
Joan Edwards
Ray Grant
Hal Hall
Georgia Banks Hannan
Clytie Hardee
Flossie Hardee
Sara Frances Hill
Howard L. Johnson
Floyd Jones
Betty Kelly
Alice Copeland King
Mildred Leonard
Daisy Mann
Ann Martin
Margaret Mimms
Ruth Newell
Betty Zane Nix
Emma Sue Partain
Carl Patterson
Billie Putman
Butler Shaw
Betty Shirley
Fred Sparnell, Jr.
Jimmie Stokes
Lugenia Walker
Joanne Whitworth
Ruby Willingham

Secretarial Diploma

Joyce Brewer
Carolyn Brown
Doris Cassell
Marion Griffith
Dora Hancock
Audrey Hayes
Evelyn Kelly
Muriel Moore
Elizabeth Pruitt
Dolores Taylor

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Marilyn Bunch
Jacqueline Craft Childs
Rose Marie Creswell
Mary Ann Cromer
Doris Glenn
Teresita Gurdian
Barbara Howard
Claudette Howard
Mary Ann Jones
Ann McLendon
Eleise Owen
Betty Sprouse
Janet Tison
Grace Tumlin
Joan Wilson
Janis Wright

High School Diploma

Grace Smith Brantley
Agnes Kinney Burgess
Nancy Joanne Erickson
Betty Jeanne Freeman
Cornelia Sue Gable
Sharon Elizabeth Glanton
Dorothy Lee Green
Margaret Rachel Hutchison
Ann Jeffords
Mary Elizabeth Johns
Lizabeth Laura Looper
Jessie Myers

1953

Associate of Arts Diploma

Kay Bart
Patricia Blair
Carolyn Bouchillon
Felton Bratcher
June Buchanan
Kathleen Campbell
Martha Davis
James A. Dunlap
Cornelia Gable
Madeleine DuCom Giles
Helen Hendley
Helen Horne
Donald Hubbard
Rachel Hutchison
Sara Jo Johnson
Bobby Lou Johnston
Charles H. Kirkham
Frances McCall
Anne McGill
Shirley Palmer
Geraldine Price
Charles Saylors, Jr.
Betty Ann Singleton
Frances Stephenson
Frances Stewart

Secretarial Diploma

Betty Jo Alexander
Rose Marie Creswell
Mary Ann Cromer
Thalia Gambrell
Claudette Howard
Emma Jeffords
Betty Jo Kelly
Nancy King
Barbara McAlister
Eleise Owen
Grace Tumlin

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Dorothy Gregory
Carolyn Locke
Sara Jo Youngblood

High School Diploma

Sibyl Ann Bauknight
Marion Jaye Etheredge
Alice Farrar
Kay Barton Flora
Barbara Ann Forbes
Jacquelyn O'Quinn Lumpkin
Carol R. Manchester
Jean McSweeney
Joan Roberta Riley
Frances Roundtree
Jacqueline Marion Schunk
Dollie Catherine Stone
Julia Stubblefield
Barbara Jeane Trincher

1954

Associate of Arts Diploma

James Aderhold
Catherine Avent
Virgil Bargiol
Louise Nimmons Bowen
Jane Campbell
Mary Christensen
Barbara Christopher
Glenda Cobb
Calhoun J. Cole
Rebecca Connally
William Cummings
Joyce Dill
Margaret Emanuel
Mary Martha Haight
Adger Hiott
Harold Jones
Elizabeth McGregor
Ruth Parrish
Dorothy W. Pruitt
Philip Rogers
Peggy Small
Eugene Smith
Julia Ann Speares
Margie Lee Teasley
Carolyn Thomas
Sallie Mauldin Thompson
James Turner
Frances Earle Wilson

Secretarial Diploma

Nancy Jo Ackerman
Betty Ruth Baker
Patricia Bell
Margaret Chapman
Jennie Ruth Chatham
Marian Findley
Palmyra Hardin
Sarah Hayes
Shirley James
Mary Alice Meyers
Nadine Robertson
Emmie Lee Shelton

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Annette Barrow
Beth Ann Campbell
Marjorie File Campbell
Betty Garrison
Patsy Locke
Gwendolyn Martin
Sylvia Ann Thorne

High School Diploma

Jane Dale Baynard
Judy Bryson
Dolores Laura Ellis
Barbara Anne Magalis
Katharine Means Park
Eleanor Lawton Reynolds
Alice Linder Sullivan
Mary Ann Taylor
Betty Lou Thomas
Patricia Joan Thomas

1955

Associate of Arts Diploma

Ruth Amis
James H. Bevill
Helen Bowen
Sylvia Byrd
Mamie Ann Coates

June Cromer
W. M. Davis
Sarah DeVenny
Dorothy Dowling
David Drake
Clifford Edwards
Harry Evans
Deuel Griffin
Betty Hall
Dorothy Harvey
Ola V. Jones
Vivienne Maddox
Sue Marett
David Martin
Gwendolyn Mauldin
Alice Merline
Joanne Munn
Shirley Peeler
Lorieta Poole
James Ramey
Frances Roundtree
Edwin Smith
Thula Smith
Ann Thompson
Mary Sue Wise
James F. Withers, Jr.
George Yearwood

Secretarial Diploma

Sybil Brown
Ruth Edmonds
Jo Ann Hester
Martha Jordan
Ann Patterson
Margaret G. Prevost
Martha Sadler
Arlene Smith
Tommie Jean White
Doris Willingham

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Margie Campbell
Joye McKee
Sue Maret
Joyce Mason
Jane Rice
Phyllis Truesdale
Joyce Waters
Marilyn Wilkie

High School Diploma

Lanette Austin
Charlotte Ann Breland
Montaree Elise Crane
Elizabeth Cullwell
Virginia Carlisle d'Armand
Jacqueline Barbara Dennis
Debbie Rose Ezelle
Harley E. Feltman, Jr.
Annelle Garrison
Margaret Jane Johnson
Clifford Jones, Jr.
Patricia Earle Lane
Jane Lee Powell
Julia Doren Smith
Barbara Mac Summer
Doris Irene Welborn
Harriet Lane Williamson
Gail Wariner

1956

Associate of Arts Diploma

Joseph W. Bargiol
Mary Isabelle Blanks
Ethel Irene Camden
Sylvia June Chastain
Sue Ellen Cooper
Mary Hayne Finley
Loy Glenn Franklin
Savilla Joyce Gambrell
Normajeanne S. Gillespie
Shirley Miller Graham
Carol Louise Hawthorne
Tweetie Richey Holder
Harriett Catherine Kowalski
Bobby Joe Leverette
Selwyn Kate McClain
Jane Elfrida Marchbanks
Shirley Frances Martin
Jimmie Lucile Merck
Guy Overcash
Horace Shelton Patterson
Alice Linder Sullivan
Mary Ellen Summey
Maudianna Wigington
Wilton C. Williamson, Jr.

Secretarial Diploma

Gail Armstrong
Emily Chamblee
Betty Louise Curry
Frances Velma Erskine
Camilla June McCurley
Barbara Jean McGill
Elizabeth Sue Maret
Joyce Eleanor Mason
Joan Ray
Barbara Jean Ross
Mary Nolan Scarboro
Margaret C. Sparks
Joyce Waters
Marilyn Elizabeth Wilkie

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Barbara Ann Bailey
Doris Clamp
Gloria Mae Cope
Sue F. Dickerson
Emilie Dye
Jean Gambrell
Helen Elizabeth Hardin
Linda Ann Johnson
Jane Jones
Ann Settles
Carolyn Lynette Smith
Bobbie Ann Tabor

High School Diploma

Otis Ann Burgess
Margaret Asbury Dorn
Shirley Ann Fousek
Cile Pruitt Greene
Bobry Lou Hayes
Gwendolyn Lou Keaton
Mary Landiss Moore
Suzanne Parke
Judith K. Shirley
Emily Burrelle Strickland

1957

Associate of Arts Diploma

Cynthia Jeanette Atkin
Dorothy Eloise Broadwell
Jack Coker
Alice Nancy Davis
Ellen Jane Dearybury
James F. Dorn
Emilie Jane Dye
Clayton Rudolph Fowler
June Carolyn Fox
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Galloway
Dorothy Virginia Hawkins
Beatrice Rosa Lee Holden
Patricia Ann Holland
Charles W. Kay, Jr.
Jerry William Keese
Frances Yvonne Kneece
Thomas Raymond Martin
Jane Miller
Martha Deane Moore
David Lee Murdock
Mary Jean Owen
Patrick Wilma Parker
Levi V. Patterson
Mary Josephine Patterson
Mrs. Frances H. Revis
Everett Livingston Sawyer
Clarence E. Smith

Secretarial Diploma

Teresa Ann Black
Joanne Broome
Iris Janette Cheek
Doris Clamp
Linda Allene Darby
Shirley Gwenette Dudley

Norma Jean Gambrell
June Irene Groseclose
Helen Elizabeth Hardin
Jean Gwendoyln Hopkins
Linda Ann Johnson
Gloria Ann Jones
Barbara Frances LeGette
Harriet Frances Ragsdale
Karen Joyce Thompson

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Janice Arlene Burnette
Dorothy Lee Cathcart
Judith Merrilyn Dantzler
Eleanor Christine Lindsay
Katherine White Simmons
Thalia Elizabeth Tate

1958

Associate of Arts Diploma

William Edward Addis
Norma Frances Autrey
Carole Ann Bartlett
Ruby Jeanette Bishop
Lala Angela Blackston
Frances Marshall Bowman
Peggy Juanita Brooks
Phillip Eugene Campbell
John B. Chapman
Alice Antoinette Chreitzberg
Jerry Eugene Cobb
Henry David Edmonds
Nancy Jane Fowler
Jean Bolton Frady
Marianna Givens
Robert Dale Harper
Peggy June Harris
Frances Delaine Hutto
Sheila King
Lillian Clifford McGee
Jane Noblitt Martin
Jeanette Gail Melton
Melvin Hayes Mizell
Betty Jean Nabors
U. Craig Neill, Jr.
James Kenneth Oakley
Phyllis Rebecca Odom
Patricia Patterson
Cynthia Welsh Plott
Lou Beth Reeves
Charles Richard Roberts
Cora Elizabeth Scott
Sherrill Holmes Shirley
Thomas Franklin Shirley
Mary Shirley Sutherland
Gail Elizabeth Teasley
Annette M. Tucker
Heidi Edwards Yarborough

Secretarial Diploma

Nita Virginia Alewine
Charlotte June Beaty
Frances Minta Bishop
Shelby Shaw Brooks
Nancy Caroline Busby
Shelby Jean Cox
Jo Ann Gibbs
Patricia Louise Johnson
Claire Maxine Lenderman
Elizabeth Ann LeGette
Velma Ruth McCraw
Alice Ann McLees
Alma Dianne Ragsdale
Katherine White Simmons
Carol Lee Stratton
Patsy Waine Strickland
Thalia Elizabeth Tate
Eleanor Ann Tuck
Selena Jane Weeks

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Sarah Jeanette Atkinson
Ernestine Atteberry
Dorothy Ann Gilstrap
Elva Ann Lackey
Doris Lee McGinnis
Judith Lee Powell
Rebecca Jane Temple
Patricia Anne Woods

1959

Associate of Arts Diploma

Beverly Anne Ayers
Shirley Hunnicutt Bannister
Doris Broadwell
Betty Lou Burton
Joyce Gentry Cameron
Mary Penelope Clements
Charles Franklin Cobb
Elvia Jean Coker
Walter Roy Cooper
Nellie Grace Corley
Robert Adger Ellison
Marietta Jo Gambrell
James Edward Kelly
Terry Joyce Kesler
Lois Ophelia Kneece
Mary Rebecca Lawson
Joe Clifton Martin
Sarah Ellen Martin
Janice Blakely Meredith
Bertie Mildred Moore
Willie Ray Patterson
Nancy Roberta Powell
Violet Rojean Ross
Shelbie Jean Rouda
Mary Louise Willis Sammons
David Sanders
Marshall Earl Sargent
Ellison Leon Smith
Harold B. Smith, Jr.
Henry Willard Snipes
Phyllis Anne Sutherland
Phyllis Gail Sutherland
B. J. Taylor
Linda Gail Watson
Edna Olean Welch
Kathryn Emma Welling
William M. Whitfield
Harold Dennis Williams
Jean Elizabeth Wilson

Secretarial Diploma

Sarah Jeanette Atkinson
Marian Kathryn Bowen
Glenda Louise Evans
Audrey May Fluck
Phyllis Evelyn Gamble
Carolyn Irene Keith
Elva Ann Lackey
Carole McDaniel Martin
Vivian Alice Slaton
Carolyne Anne Wingate
Patricia Anne Woods

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Janice Sharon Ables
Myra Evon Adams
Brenda Elaine Bennett
Jean Bowling
Amy June Burton
Brenda Nan Gibson
Linda Ann Grant
Paula Ann Griffin
Mary Judith Hance
Carolyn Jones
Carolyn Keasler
Brenda Lawing
Dora Lou Leslie
Mary Elizabeth McCraw
Audrey Jean McDonald
Rachel McDougle
Barbara Ridge
Louise Sadler
Susan Jean Simpson
Jimmie Lou Tisdale
Ruth Meredith Waldrop
Denny Faye Woodall
Virginia Ruth Woods

1960

Associate of Arts Degree

Florence Florene Anderson
Betty Ann Ballard
Lewis Carroll Barker, Jr.
Vivian Ella Barker

Talmadge Leon Barnwell
Cynthia Marie Baughman
Billy Sebe Bostic
Harriett Lee Boyd
Gary Lee Bryant
William Otis Bryant
Philip Howard Byrd
Elvira Jacqueline Carbonell
Troyce Anne Chapman
David Lee Cobb
Margaret E. Cooper
Thomas Gary Craft
Francie Anne Creamer
Marilee Crick
Lafayette J. Davis
Clarence Eugene Dickson, Jr.
Patricia Anne Doscher
Joyce Caroline Dunlap
Gail Almaria Dye
Martha Elizabeth Edmonds
Paul L. Embler
Mrs. Margaret H. Fant
Edward Herbert Franklin
Martha Jane Garrett
Henry Willis Griffin
Gail Elizabeth Haltiwanger
Martha Ruth Hanley
Martha Jane Harbin
Julie Haynsworth Harden
Judith Brenda Hayes
Eleanor Jane Hines
David Lee Hooper
George Hooper
George Edwin Hutchins
Grace Erline Jenkins
Shirley Irene Jones
Johnny Littleton
Barbara Elise Livingston
Miriam Louise Loftis
Sara Amanda Mabry
Jerry Eugene McLeese
Sybil Rowell McLeese
Sandra Jean Maness
Ida Jo Ann Mattison
Doris Elaine Miles
Cecil Gentry Mitchum
Janice Marie Moorhead
S. Natarajan
Janet Louise Pellum
Janet Carolyn Poole
William Roger Powell
Cecil Patrick Pruitt
Juanita Patricia Rose
Nancy Margaret Ross
Rhoda Livingston Ryan
Billie Joan Sammons
Bernice Marthaleen Smith
Linda Carol Taylor
Nelda Ruth Thomas
Melvin Henry Timms
Emilie Tyler
A. Dudley Wall, Jr.
Mrs. Rubye E. Wall
Eddie Cornelia Watson
Clifton Philip Williams
Cynthia Gail Williams

Associate of Secretarial Science Degree

Alice Elaine Bates
Judith Coy Bolt
Betty Sue Bracken
Amy June Burton
Judith Eugenia Burton
Yvonne Holliday Campbell
Sarah Vermell Coker
Paula Ann Griffin
Mrs. Joyce Brown Hartsell
Linda Ruth Holland
Patricia Ann Hyatt
Carolyn Leona Keasler
Jean Bowling Julian
Carmen Annette Lopez
Mary Elizabeth McCraw
Florence Marlene Mouchet
Nancy Ann Owens
Patricia Sue Sharpton
Carolyn Riley Smith
Judy Juanita Strand
Ruth Meredith Waldrop
Carol Walton
Mary Anne Watkins

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Judith Brown
Linda Marie Canup
Patricia Ann Church
Mary Faye Cleveland
Patricia Ferrell Dawson
Margaret Dean Duffell
Phyllis Carol Dunlap
Patricia Ann Hudson
Jacqueline Jeffers
Marcella Elizabeth Kirkham
Mary Louise Morgan
Gloria Jean Newton
Linda Joyce Pinson
Hilda Jean Richey
Carol Ann Rodgers
Mary Hazel Sears
Callie Ann Tindall
Angela Claire Woodcock

1961

Associate of Arts Degree

Alyce Maurica Adams
Marvin Arthur Allred
Georgia Thompson Bannister
Nancy Lee Barbour
Tallulah Anne Bettis
James N. Bell
Janice Ann Biggers
Kay Elaine Blitch
Bennie Sue Bone
Brenda Eve Bowick
Patricia Ann Brazell
Joe Wade Browning
Marcia Elizabeth Bryant
Rita A. M. Burley
Ann Findley Caldwell
Linwood A. Cheatham
Carolyn Joann Coker
Linda Jean Cothran
Milton Alexander Dickson
Rachel Elease Dickson
Dellanney Reeba Dunlevy
Patricia Ann Edmonds
Judith Ann Edwards
John William Ellison
Clarence Alexander Elmore
Janice Sharon Feltman
Mary Katherine Fetscher
Frances Elizabeth Fowler
Trudy Ann Fowler
Camellia Catherine Garrett
Robert C. Gibson
Ronald Lee Gilreath
Mary Olive Glenn
Judy Geraldine Haydock
Ulma Frances Hiers
Carolyn Anne Hoyle
Anne Jones Hughes
Mildred Hall Livingstone
John W. Lollis
Sara Ann Lusk
Gerline McCall
Alden Arthur McGee
Patricia Anne Miller
Sharon R. Mixon
Elaine Morris
Larry A. Morris
Denver Wallace Patterson
Melinda Sue Payne
Thurman Hovey Porter, Jr.
Edna Faye Powell
Priscilla Randall
James Clarence Rauton
Lynda Ann Richbourg
Shelby Pauline Robertson
Elizabeth Carroll Shands
Delanie Jo Shirley
James Edward Shirley
Sandra Kaye Smith
Bobby Randall Stovall
Alice Irene Stuart
Margaret Barnes Walker
Henry Dwain Ward
William Thomas Watkins
Gary Winfred Williams
Jo Anne Woodham

Associate of Secretarial Science Degree

Anne Lawson Abercrombie
Georgia Doris Anderson
Joyce Elizabeth Branch
Hilda Browning
Barbara Nell Bryce
Jean Campbell
Dorothy Mae Gantt
Judy Belinda Gossett
Jimmie Lou Jones
Hazel Maree Lane
Eleanor Lee Pearson
Carol Jean Ramsey
Emily Geraldine Thrift
Jo Traynham
Nancy Lee Watson

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Linda Ayers
Linda Bradshaw
Barbara Grace Coleman
Barbara Elaine Collins
Sandra Ruth Davis
Carole Virginia Gibbs
Barbara Ann Gibson
Barbara Azalee Pigott
Linda Scarborough
Linda Gail Simpson
Ann Raines
Pauline Rogers

1962

Associate of Arts Degree

Keren Neal Allen
Martha Louise Allison
Francis Ream Alward, Jr.
Martha Dale Anderson
Glenda Elizabeth Axsom
Sam Jay Batson, Jr.
Carole Louise Beasley
Rachel Eunice Beaty
Judy Rebecca Bishop
Barbara Loretta Bolt
Lynda Lee Bowen
Linda Ann Buchanan
Carol Sue Burton
Julia Frances Burton
Margaret Emma Burton
James Knox Carson
Sylvia Earle Christopher
Robert Aldine Clardy
Mrs. Sydney Elaine Vivian Clark
Barbara Delores Connelly
Ronald C. Cross
Brenda Evelyn Davis
Phil Robert Davis
Barbara Lee Dempsey
Furman H. Eskew, Jr.
Martha Ann Ethridge
Mattie Catherine Findley
Betty Ann Fisher
Norma Jean Ford
J. Darrel Fox
Sara Jean Gaines
Janice Lesslie Givens
Sara M. Glenn
M. C. Douglas Hanley
Brenda Louise Hayes
Carol Elaine Henderson
Doris Earl Heniford
Audrey Jean Hill
Lettie Leavern Holcombe
Reba Willis Hutto
Sandra Anne Johnson
Webster S. Jones
Beverly B. King
Mary Lois Kirby
Judith Allan Kizer
Martha Jean McAlister
Judie Anne McGee
Joan Rebecca McWhite
Elaine Martin
Johnnie Allene Martin
Mary Ann Martin
Mary Alice Mauldin
Martha Louise Mims
Brian Edwin Moore
Curtis L. Moore
Elaine Moore
Marlene B. Moore
William Eugene Nalley
Fred Pickens Norris
Barbara Faye Padgett
Troy Webb Palmer
Martha Frances Phillips
Hershel Randolph Powell
Johnnie Marie Reed
William Earl Richey
William Conner Ripley, Jr.
Frances Elizabeth Rivers
Samuel Gary Robertson
Mildred Mae Rogers
Linda Lee Scarborough
Beverly Sheila Seigler
James Melvin Shaw
Mary Elizabeth Shull
Colie B. Smith, Jr.
Jesse Lamar Smith
Maxine Ann Spearman
Barbara June Steadman
Glenn W. Thomason
Albert Lewis Tumblin
Suzanne M. Way
James L. Webster
Janet Elaine Wigington
Linda L. Wolff
Nancy Elspeth Yongue

Associate of Secretarial Science Degree

Judy Marilyn Allsep
Elizabeth Ann Buff
Patricia Ann Cox
Mary Ellenor Dickson
Barbara Ann Gibson
Brenda Nan Gibson
Betty J. Hamlin
Bertha B. Holmes
Dollie Hazel Holmes
Linda Evelyn Johnston
Frances Kayle Kelly
Linda Pearl Knight
Shelby Jean Moore
Frankie Linda Nelson
Barbara Azalee Pigott
Linda Gail Simpson
Sandra Carole Smith
Mary Lou Watford
Nancy Carolyn Zupp

One-Year Secretarial Certificate

Linda Joyce Anders
Loretta Bobette Anders
Patricia Lee Attaway
Patricia Anne Boulware
Johnnie Ann Efird
Carolyn Patricia Gillespie
Miriam Patterson Glenn
Laura Jean Grant
Joan Irene Kay
Carolyn Littleton
Barbara Lee McPherson
Barbara Anne Manning
Bobbie Mae Moss
Olivia Annelle Smith
Elaine Trayham
Fredda Dianne Turner
Derrell S. Vaughn

1963

Associate of Arts Degree

William Jerry Acker
Dorothy Carol Adams
Estelle C. Anderson
Rachel Emmaline Ashley
Catherine Loretta Bailey
Edna Jeanette Bannister
Judith Ann Bolt
Brenda Virginia Bonds
Mary Jo Bonds
Robert Earle Bone
Sharon Ruth Bruce
John Andrew Burden
Martha Diana Butts
Betty Jo Carter
Helen Frances Carter
Linda Carolyn Chapman

Georgia Diane Compton
William Lee Cooper
Judy Dixon Cothran
Joanne Cromer
Linda Gale David
Rita Johns Kean Derrick
Mary Minta Devenny
James Holliman Dickert, Jr.
Mrs. Carolyn Singleton Dorrell
Joan Dewania Dunlap
Roxy Andriette Dyches
Richard Harry Franklin
Mary Beth Gibbons
Mary Anne Glasco
David Mack Haynie
Mary Elizabeth Hill
Willie Adolphus Honea
Norma Jean Hudson
Wilbur Clifton Hunter
Brenda Faye Jackson
Claudia Orene Jameson
Sibyl Irene Jameson
Daisy Louise Kay
Donald Eugene Kelly
Ray Conner Kimbrell
Addie Faye King
Claudianna King
Nancy Jane Lathem
Wendell Edmund Lunsford
Gloria Jean McCavitt
Peggy Chreitzberg McCown
Bess Vaughn McWilliams
Billy Gene Middleton
Neta Annette Mizell
Amelia Marlene Morris
Ronald Bunce Morrison
Violet Elizabeth Nelson
Beverly Ann Newsom
Martha Yeargin Norris
John David O'Cain, Jr.
Janith Lucille Pascoe
Joseph Billy Patterson
James Melvin Pilgrim
Sherrie Elizabeth Poole
Mary Ann Quattlebaum
Kathryn Parham Rhodes
Carol Ann Richardson
Sylvia Lynnette Rish
Donald Eugene Roberts
Jimmy Monroe Robinson
Sandra Jeanette Rowland
Carolyn Ann Seward
Rita Gale Shaw
Roger Dale Shaw
Julia Ann Shelnutt
Andrea Paulette Shirley
Etta Sue Shockley
Linda Jane Simpson
Judy Carolyn Smith
Mary Johanna Smith
Vivian Sylvene Smith
Peggy Jean Soles
Brenda Ruth Solesbee
James Bryan Spearman
Terry Ann Still
Christine Ann Taylor
George Terry Thompson
Melvin Larry Thompson
Ray Lee Thompson, Jr.
Nellie Gay Timms
Mrs. Annie Stephens Tribble
Sara Elizabeth Vissage
Brenda Karen Wall
William Stevenson Weston, III
Linda Jean Wheeler
Jimmy Delmar Whitlow
Jo Ann Winchester

Associate of Secretarial Science Degree

Martha Joann Bolding
Gladys Carolyn Burgess
Vera Louise Cathey
Delores Marian Davis
Wilma Lucille Duckett
Linda Ruth Edens
Lucia Adelaide Hiott
Patricia Carolyn Littleton
Marsha Carolyn McClellan
Katherine Beverly Miller
Harriett Elizabeth Moore
Alice Faye Owdom
Nancy Ruth Powell
Allene Blanche Raybourne
Joan Victoria Reid
Gloria Jean Williams

One-Year Secretarial Science Certificate

Margaret Rebecca Abrams
Mary Faye Bagwell
Peggy White Bishop
Ann Campbell Black
Flora Ann Brigman
Bendolyn Claire Brown
Carol Virginia Clemons
Mary Louise Clemons
Brenda Claudette Craft
Judith Ann Fluck
Shirley Jean Ford
Linda Gayle Fort
Sharon Montine Gambrell
Julia Beth Graham
Elwanda Dayle Henderson
Judy Marion Holmes
Barbara Anne Keisler
Mary Laverne King
Alice Marie Knight
Linda Lucille McKinney
Sandra Joyce Martin
Lucretia Jane Mundy
Gloria Dantzler Rast
Rita Rak Ratenski
Brenda Gail Richardson
Elizabeth Belcher Sanders
Nancy Dawn Scott
Sara Christine Smith
Glenda Ann Swain
Linda Kaye Thomason

1964

Associate of Arts Degree

David Ray Babb
Lura Joan Baker
Phillip Harold Barnette
Brenda Louise Bramlett
David Leroy Bremer
Hugh Vance Brinson, Jr.
Jerry Randolph Browning
William Fred Browning
Marvin Clyde Bryson
Mary Martha Bullman
Ernest Gene Burns
Joe Gene Cely
Anne McNeil Clarke
Sara Ann Corley
Albert Nathaniel Cox
Joan Lenoir Cunningham
Linda Ann Cunningham
Nancy Harriett Dobbins
Carole Ann Dye
Charles Thomas Edmonds, Jr.
Mary Alice Edmonds
William Lee Ellis
Alton Ray Ellison
Wilma Jean Ellison
Wendell Marion Farmer
Barbara Ann Ferrell
Carlie Sue Foster
Albert Easton Glenn, Jr.
Sharon Lee Godbee
Sarah Diane Godwin
Charles Hubert Goldson
Thomas Larry Gramling
Gerald Wilson Graydon
John Philip Griffeth
Jean Carolyn Griffith
Carole Marie Grubbs
Helen Sue Harvey
Lloyd Michael Hill
William Sharon Hopkins
Kenneth Evelyn Huggins
Jane Dianne Hughes
Ronald Leroy Hyatt
Martha Ann Jameson
Thomas Hampton Jaudon, Jr.

Raymond Franklin Jones
Betty Ann Kale
William Roy Kelly
Charles Herrid Kirkham, Jr.
Donald Milton Kirkland
Carey David Laird, Jr.
Cheryl Elizabeth Landis
Lee Marion Lanier
Judy Darlene Lowe
Martha Elizabeth McAllister
Clarence Derrill McConnell
Karen Jean McGee
James Harris McLean
Donald Glenn McLeese
Carole Annette Mason
Barbara Cheryl Mead
Judy Ann Meredith
John Walker Merritt, III
Carol Elizabeth Moore
Betty Jean Morris
John Allen Morris
Charles William Moseley
Langford Smith Mull, Jr.
James David Murrell
Harris Dewitt Oakes
Julie Ann Perry
Emily Elizabeth Pickelsimer
Samuel Lane Pike
Frankie Jeannette Pitts
Melvin Harrison Poore
Richard Terry Poore
Robert Alvin Randall
John Milton Rogers
Paul Henry Rogers, Jr.
Cornelia Elizabeth Sargent
Hoyt Ray Sharpe
Dianne Nell Sherrer
Linda Faye Singleton
Dayton Lee Smith
Glenn Ray Smith
Marshall George Smith
Shelba Jean Smith
Wayne Floyd Smith
Mary Evelyn Spearman
Roy Alton Spearman
William Bardin Springs
Eric Michael Stafford
Portia Raye Stasney
Susanne Storm
Sara Louise Stuckey
James Laurie Sullivan
Claudia Carolyn Swaney
Jeanette Merritt Syracuse
John Howard Taylor
Barbara Jane Thompson
Ellen Irene Tillotson
Lonnie Clarence Towe
Jerry Ludie Tumblin
Gloria Joyce Vehorn
Nancy Lee Vosburgh
Dorothy Anne Watson
Catherine Alice Welborn
Bobbie Sue Whitt
Linda Faye Williamson
Vernon Martin Wilson

Associate of Secretarial Science Degree

Margaret Rebecca Abrams
Martha Nell Brown
Linda Faye Chastain
Mary Louise Clemons
Linda Lou Copeland
Fleeta Bonta Drake
Dorothy Anne Ellis
Mary Marlene Jones
Mary Laverne King
Linda Ellen McDougle
Betty Jo Nalley
Glenda Rae Power
Linda Joyce Price
Nancy Dawn Scott
Jean Annette Seigler
Patricia Allene Seigler
Joann Smith
Sara Christine Smith
Carol Jane Williams
Eleanor Judith Wrenn

One-Year Secretarial Science Certificate

Tina Jean Cathcart
Judith Bannister Hooker
Brenda Eugenia Livingston
Linda Rosemary Madden
Nancy Carol Sexton
Linda June Ward
Patricia Elaine Wyatt

1965

Associate of Arts Degree

Jon Lewis Acker, Jr.
William Crayton Bagwell, Jr.
Thomas Albert Black
Teresa Kaye Blessing
James Boroughs Boggs, Jr.
Mary Caroline Boleman
Linda Kay Bradham
Peggy Ann Brock
Vivian Eileen Brown
Francis Michael Burts
Ruth Ann Busby
Donna Louise Calloway
Wayne Harris Campbell
John William Charpin
Nancy Carlisle Clinton
James William Cobb, Jr.
Emma May Collins
Larry Medford Connelly
Benny Harrison Cox
Eugenia Kay Crymes
Sandra Lee Davenport
Grace Gregory Dillard
Russell Eugene Dunlap, Jr.
William Vernon Ellison
Ruby Pamela Esteppe
David Lynn Gambrell
Carol Elaine Gibson
Alycia Moore Glasby
Clement Felder Goldson
Phyllis Anne Gray
Sylvia Ann Grisham
Margaret Virginia Hair
Betty Faye Hammond
Chris Carol Harris
Billy Martin Harrison
Rita Elizabeth Haskell
Emily Jane Heller
Jocelyn Hickman
Martha Rose Ann Hill
Leasley Carol Hogarth
Luther Daniel Hutto
James Otis Jennings, Jr.
Gwynnette Jones
Joyce Alma Jones
Lynnette Jones
Margaret Anita Jubin
John Larry Kelley
Sandra Gale Kytle
Euclid Ulderic Lebert
Roy McBee Lipscomb, Jr.
Starr Grenae Littlejohn
Harold Dean Long
Rhonda Kaye McCavitt
Eunice Bertha McCoy
Robert Harold McGill
James Ronald McKinney
Shirley Faye McLanahan
Walter Leigh McLawhorn
Gloria Elaine McLeese
Donald Lloyd Madden
Daniel George Matthews
Albert Rice Maynard
Harriett Elaine Melton
Brenda Joyce Messex
Margaret Lee Miller
Michael Murray Miller
Lillian Elizabeth Moore
Gwendolyn Dianne Morgan
Mildred Morris
Betty Ruth Murphy
John Joseph Murphy, III
Donald Wayne Nelson
Sara Jeanette Orr
Joyce Annette Pace
Donna Jean Palmer
Gary Alan Parker
Clara Patricia Parks
Richard Ernest Parnell
William Alfred Pearson, Jr.

Carmen Ann Robinson
Donald Patrick Roeder
James Jerome Rohrbach, Jr.
Patricia Ann Shanklin
Derrell Glenn Shaw
Sharon Yvonne Sims
Connie Smith
Martha Carolyn Smith
William Randolph Smith
Betty Joyce Stallworth
Henry Grady Stanford, Jr.
Evelyn Duckworth Stephenson
Annette Judith Strange
Norman Russell Strickland, Jr.
Judith Helen Stuckey
Martha Elaine Tillotson
Thomas Michael Tollison
Janice Kay Tucker
Margaret Ruth Turner
John James Valter, Jr.
Shirley Marie Vick
Samuel Everett Vivian
Maxey Harris Voyles
Andrea Jean Waldo
Tommie Lynn Ward
Lynda Jane Watkins
Charlotte Nelson Watson
Philous Glen Watson
LeClair Smith Welborn
Alfred Boyd Westmoreland
Bettye Gene Winn
Melba Lourene Yeargin

Associate of Secretarial Science Degree

Sally Jean Bonds
Jane Marie Brown
Tina Jean Cathcart
Frances Gentry Cook
Bobbie Joan Harbin
Bessie Ann Hodson
Verma Louise Holmes
Brenda Elaine Jones
Margaret Anne Long
Judith Ann Montgomery
Sarah Ellen Sams
Marilyn Ann Sasser
Linda Yvonne Stone

One-Year Secretarial Science Certificate

Connie Jaye Ashley
Patricia Ann Baugus
Belva Elaine Dewitt
Donna Marie Goss
Meheba Lenard Hair
Patricia Anne Hart
Nancy Anne Haynie
Helen Louise Lecroy
Gaye Nell Pickren
Anna Mary Rosamond
Stella Frances Tilley
Kathleen Runette Walker

1966

Associate of Arts Degree

Linda Darlene Addington
Don Legare Albertson
Patricia Ann Allbritton
Catherine Davis Anastos
Jacqueline May Anderson
Frederick Harold Anthony
Linda Ann Austin
Marsha Leigh Bacon
Judy Carolyn Bannister
Sandra Eugenia Bell
Margaret Ellen Blanton
Ronnie Terrill Blume
Leslie Ann Bratton
Mrs. Betty Lou Threlkeld Brickle
Mansell Reid Bridwell
Boyd Perry Britt
Mary Coyle Brown
Sandra Lynn Brown
William Douglas Bryant
Jo Ann Bunton
Paulette Jane Butler
Henry Downs Byrd, Jr.
Derrell Thomas Capell
Danny Paul Causey
Donald Ray Chasteen
Donna Farlice Clark
William Sammy Collins
Donald Craig Connelly
Wilbur Ray Cornell
David Allen Cox
Dewey Clinton Craig
Larry Ray Crain
Norman Douglas Crain
Richard Edward Crawford
Judith Elizabeth Crook
Olivia Rayfield Davis
Sandra Earle Delk
Horace Ansel Dickson
Alton Craig Drennon
Charles Lee Edgar
Clarence McCall Ellerbe, Jr.
Joseph Richard Ellis
Shirley Sue Elrod
Jesse Reese Fant, III
Grover Smith File
Martha June Foreman
Harold Eugene Fowler
Gwendolyn Augusta Garrett
Walter Edmund Gibson, Jr.
Ralph Newton Gleason, Jr.
Carolyn Elizabeth Graham
Lynda Laurie Gramling
Caroline Marshall Grant
Donald Andrew Hall
Michael Edward Hall
Leslie Garland Hamrick
James Edwin Hanks, Jr.
Michael Ellis Hatfield
John Edward Hawkins
William Jackson Hays, Jr.
Katherine Elizabeth Heyward
Timothy Edwin Hicks
Carole Anne Holland
Clarence Norman Hollingsworth
James McGee Horton
Alston Newton Howell
Nancy Jo Hughey
Melmoth Hampton Hunter, III
Patsy Ann Hutchins
Dorothy Jean Jameson
Logan Catherine Jenkins
Mary LaVerne Johnston
Raymoth William Jones, Jr.
Margaret Ann Kelly
Donnie Ray King
Hewlett Mattison King, Jr.
Ernest Alfred Kornahrens
Wilton Lane Kowalski
Roy Buford Landreth
Jane Ellen Lee
Charles McCollum Lever
Kenneth Lane Lindsey
James Ray Little
Henry Michael Lofton, Jr.
Robert Earl Logan
Judy Margaret Looper
Talmadge Hardman Luker
Carlie Ann Lyles
Mary Kathryn McCarley
Patricia Ann McClellan
Patricia Elizabeth McClellan
Patricia Elaine McDonald
Libby Jane McNair
Addie Elaine McPhail
William Calvin Macomson, Jr.
Thomas Gary Madden
Margaret Stella Mardis
Mrs. Anna Aliene Greene Marr
David Clifton Mattison
Mrs. Ethel Carter Metts
Charles Robert Milam
Mrs. Jackie Kay Oakley
Dewey Laron O'Kelley
Dorothy Jill Page
Lois Gail Painter
Nancy Rebecca Patton

Frank Peake
Milton Lavon Peake
Deanna Pennington
Eva Carol Perry
Janice Lorraine Poole
Walter Kirkland Pooser, Jr.
Hovie Dan Revis
Phyllis Ann Riddle
Jacquelyn Roach Roberts
John Ferguson Robuck, Jr.
Michael Ellis Roddey
James Arnold Rutledge, Jr.
Danny Louis Sewell
John Coleman Shiflet, Jr.
Katherine Ball Shirk
Irving Edison Shivar, Jr.
Benny Ray Skelton
Barry Dale Smith
David Walter Smith
Dixie Marie Smith
James Maurice Smith
Sara Katherine Smith
Mrs. Brenda Alewine Snipes
Onesta Lee Soles
Barbara Ann Spearman
Stanley McCall Spencer
Mary Sue Swindle
Elsie Ann Tanner
Mrs. Sarah Lockhart Taylor
David Lee Terry
Margaret Jean Terry
Carrol Lee Timms
Bonnie June Tollison
Larry Nathaniel Trotter
Janie Elizabeth Turner
James Michael Twombley
Sherrill Jane Vaughn
Judith Lee Wagner
Ellen Frances Walters
Robert Hamilton Welborn
Virginia Florence Welch
James Hart Werts
Judy Anne West
Marc Herbert Westbrook
Larry Franklin Whitfield
Mrs. Jenna Shanklin Wilson
Larry Gilbert Wilson
Prince Otto Wilson, Jr.
Sandra Kaye Wooten
Larry Lee Wright
Virginia Ellen Wurz
Brenda Elizabeth Wynn
Norma Jane Zeigler

Associate of Secretarial Science Degree

Patricia Ann Baugus
Belva Elaine DeWitt
Susan Frances Fortune
Linda Ann Gamble
Toni Jo Hagan
Patricia Anne Hart
Ella Maria Cothran Kennedy
Nancy Elizabeth Leopard
Mrs. Anne Day McGaha
Mary Jane Martin
Sherry Elaine Parker
Virginia Lynn Pettigrew
Miriam Ann Reeves
Anna Mary Rosamond
Sue Carol Sanders
Mary Nell Smith
Gadie Jane Trussell
Elizabeth Darnell Wilson
Margaret Lynda Wilson

One-Year Secretarial Science Certificate

Patricia Dianne Blackwell
Judith Anne Hudson
Candyce Anne Magers
Margaret Stella Mardis
Wilma Ann Powell
Barbara Anne Taylor
Elizabeth Montgomery Way
Dora Emajene Wessinger

1967

Associate of Arts Diploma

Jerry Lee Ables
William Garrett Adair, Jr.
Gary Dean Adams
Douglas Burton Allen
Frances McLeod Allen
Stella Jo Anastos
Edna Eugenia Ayer
Norma Jean Bates
Thomas Edward Beaver
Judith Ann Bennett
Jo Marie Blakely
Sherrell Clyde Blanton
Arthur Haynie Boggs, Jr.
Frances Helen Bowen
Janet Eve Bowman
Mrs. Doris Mitchell Bradberry
Richard Lee Braswell
Shirley June Brazeal
Martha Jane Brissey
Kathy Gale Brock
Bennett Emmett Brown, Jr.
Thomas James Brown
Jasper James Buchanan, Jr.
Floyd David Burton
Richard Kenneth Byars
Vivian Patricia Campbell
Walter Kisler Cannady, Jr.
Brenda Gale Capell
Luther Tracy Carter, Jr.
Betty Ann Casey
David Paul Catanzaro
Mrs. Martha Gale McKinley Catanzaro
Sara Elizabeth Chapman
Thomas Austin Chapman, Jr.
Swonnie Ray Chasteen
William Edwin Childress
Janice Elaine Coker
Sandra Lee Coker
Marion Richard Cook, Jr.
Maria Sue Cowan
Bruce Emanuel Dantzler
Ruth Ann Dantzler
Carroll Jones Dellinger, Jr.
Kathryn Juanita Dickson
Sandra Ann Dossey
Patsy Lorraine Dye
Barbara Ann Eaton
Jesse Daniel Edgar
Elbert Thomas Edwards, Jr.
Frances Harriet Ellis
Judy Gail Ellison
Stephen Earl Embler
William Carson Felkel
James Brown Feltman
James Moore Fowler
Marion Glenn Freeman
Ronald Horace Gambrell
Arthur Donald Garrison
Mildred Harriet Gillam
Betty Carol Gleaton
Ginger Lee Gordon
Patricia Ellen Granger
Johnny Ralph Grant
George Anthony Gray
Charles Clinton Gunnin, Jr.
Kenneth Randall Gunnin
Basil Edwin Hall
George Vernon Haltiwanger
Mary Walker Hamilton
Joan Lynn Hardy
John David Harrison
Denzil LaVance Hartzog, Jr.
Jacquline Sue Hawkins
Carl Edward Hayes
Joseph Lynn Henderson, Jr.
Ralph Michael Hendricks
Mrs. Mary Ellen Hill
Elizabeth Ann Holliday
Ruth Deborah Holt
Martha Rose Hopkins
Nancy Aleese Hovis
Larry Ronald Huffman
Kathleen Elise Inabinet
James Alvin Jefferson
Cora Helen Johnson
Margaret Ann Johnson
Charles Blanchard Jones
Doris Jean Jones
Richard Mason Kay, Jr.

Jenny Caroline Keels
Ken Wayne Kirkland
James Michael Klosky
Margaret Ann Knight
Mary Suzanne Kowalski
Richard Allen Laughridge
Charles Franklin Lawson
James Collins Leary
Dwight Brock Loftis
Jewell Dianne Looney
Jimmy Larry Lowe
Martha Linda Lusk
Benson Wood McAulay, Jr.
Barbara Ruth McCarley
Suzanne McCown
Janis Lee McCoy
Willis Todd McGee
Tina Louise Madden
Connie Beatrice Mahaffey
Doris Rebecca Martin
Wallace Brenton Martin
Paul Edward Matheny, Jr.
Barbara Ann Merck
Robert Johnston Merritt
Billy Lee Mew
Everette Lane Moore
Martha Elaine Moore
Katherine Eileen Morrell
Beverly Lynn Muller
Michael Henry Nelson
Keneth Wayne Nix
Charles Robert Norton, Jr.
Homer Lamar Owens, Jr.
David Lanier Palmer
Ellis Edgar Perry
Larry Ralph Phillips
Thomas Armenious Phillips
Henry David Poore
Con Allen Powell, Jr.
Lucien Ellis Powell
Robert Everett Powell
Joseph Robert Pye
John Edwin Quarles
Barbara Louise Radcliffe
Linda Carol Reynolds
Edward Matthew Rice, Jr.
Frank Carlton Richey, Jr.
Martha Moore Richey
David William Riddle
William Arvis Robertson
Catherine Ann Rogers
William Clarence Rogers
Ashton Neal Rose
William David Rumph
Thomas Earl Sartain
Robert Edwin Saverance
James Miles Senn
Marion Monroe Shadron
Tommy Schuyler Sherman, Jr.
Mary Jane Shirley
Sharon Frances Shirley
Nancy Carol Simmons
Jerry Richard Sloan
Mary Perrin Spigener
Nancy Lee Steele
Sandra Kay Stevens
Lewis Arthur Stewart, Jr.
Larry Lamar Stovall
Martha Strawhorn
John William Sullivan
James Walter Sutherland
Gloria Elizabeth Tate
James Ermond Taylor
Mary Jane Terry
Anita Ann Thomas
Roy Louis Thomas, Jr.
John Allen Thompson, III
Gloria Jean Thrasher
John Edwin Todd, Jr.
Sandra Marie Tucker
Carol Jeanne Ulmer
Linda Jean Vance
Toni Jennifer Vaughn
James Patrick Vickery
Marvin William Walker, Jr.
William Darrell Wall
Gary Roger Ward
Linda Ann Watts
Mrs. Delorese Vickery White
Juanita Morris White
Robert Ligon White
James Norman Williams, Jr.
Margaret Jane Williams
Marolyn Faye Williams
Nettie Sue Williams
Charles Marion Wilson
Marilyn Elizabeth Wilson
Jean Crouch Wise
Charles Sanford Woodlief
Charles Arthur Wooten
Jo Earle Wooten
Foster Hall Yarborough, Jr.
Mary Claudia Young

Associate of Secretarial Science Degree

Peggy Lynn Bolding
Elizabeth Ann Coker
Karen Lee Craigo
Judith Ann Darnell
Jeanette Elaine Davis
Joyce Swayngham Durham
Linda Frances Gilbert
Mary Louise Irick
Donna Diane Jones
Pamela Jane McClain
Ola Jean McDonald
Linda Kay Mayse
Susan Morrow
Nancy Aileen Nichols
Louise Katherine Porter
Mary Alice Powell
Sandra Lee Pridmore
Mary Joan Ramminger
Brenda Kay Satterfield
Beverly Jencane Smith
Roxie Ann Varn
Vicki Elaine Vernon

One-Year Secretarial Science Certificate

Mrs. Gail Arnold Clark
Nancy Ann Forrest
Eme Victoria Looper

1968

Associate of Arts Diploma

John Paul Abercrombie
Donnie Earl Adams
Clara Elizabeth Addis
Carolyn Joyce Alexander
Danny Eugene Atkins
Kathryn Ann Bagwell
Cheryl Elaine Bailes
Sandra Elaine Bair
Brenda Gale Banks
Mary Lou Bayne
Maxine Elizabeth Beasley
Harold Thomas Beauford, Jr.
Gloria Lee Bell
Frances Susan Benjamin
Hubert Eugene Bishop, Jr.
Joseph McCurry Bishop
Sandra Loretta Bishop
Susan Frances Bishop
James Max Boleman, Jr.
Mary Ruth Bolen
James Leslie Bowen
Steven Russell Bradley
Hilda Enestine Brucke
Larry Thomas Bryant
Michael Addis Buchanan
Grace Juliette Bullman
Maury Judson Busbee
Sandra Marlene Busch
Paul Alexander Calvo
Mrs. Barbara Ashley Campbell
Lawrence Cleon Campbell, Jr.
Julie Patricia Carter
Charles Donald Chambers
Thomas Jeffrey Christian
James Paul Clamp
Sandra Jane Clamp
Teresa Angela Clarke
Horace Dean Clinkscales
Margaret Ann Coleman
Annette Collins

Laura Laney Cooper
Betsey Lucille Cox
Joseph Bruce Creamer
Thomas Kent Daniels
Teresa Louise Davis
James Lawrence Day
Edward Wright Derrick
Jean Kaye Devore
Charles Edward Dilworth
Gerald Eugene Donahue
Charleen Dale Downey
John Carlton Dykes
Clarence Nealy Estes, Jr.
Don Corlyss Evans
Mollie Elinda Fleming
Martha Anne Ford
Rebecca Ann Fortner
Mary Jo Fowler
Wayne Parks Frady
Linda Lee Frank
Donald Dean Fricks
Mrs. Junnie Jaynes Garrison
Deborah Ann Gibson
Willa Carol Gilmore
Marilyn Katherine Glenn
William Jeffrey Greene
William Franklin Gunnells
Connie Dale Hair
Glenward Kay Hall
James Michael Hampton
Kenneth Meredith Hare
Nancy Forrest Harrison
Dexter Major Hawkins
Charles Wayne Hayes
Mary Wanda Hellams
Linda Faye Hightower
Nancy Laverne Hill
Glenda Louise Hodge
Benny Lee Holland
James William Holland
Barry Foster Hollingsworth
William Earl Hooper
James Edward Horton, Jr.
Steve Roger Houston
Haskell Mervin Howard
Jackie Ronald Hughes
Jimmie Donald Hughes
Alfred Charles Hunt, Jr.
Alvin Eugene Hutchinson
Susan Marguerite Jernigan
Harriett Kay Johnson
Tommie Anne Johnson
Joyce Carol Jolly
James Wilson Jones
Joyce Gail Jones
Ronald Wayne Jones
Luther Robert Kay
Wilda Ruth Kelly
Stanley Lyncer King
Mary Ellen Knight
Pamela Jane Land
Jean Elizabeth Lawson
Barbara Jean Lawton
Frances Elizabeth Lay
Curran Elizabeth League
Baylus Cade Love, Jr.
Lexie Lee McCaskill, Jr.
Robert Moore McKenzie
William David McManus
Myra Ann McNair
Mrs. Lauren Maxie Manley
Helen Louise Martin
Franklin David Masters
John Hughey Mathis
Fred Woodrow Mattison, Jr.
Shirley Ann Merritt
Dennis Ronald Metz
Brenda Antonia Miller
Phyllis Elaine Mims
Mrs. Ann Sinner Mitchell
Mary Ella Mitchell
John Henry Mole
Daniel Truett Moore
Joyce Aileen Moore
Michael Kenneth Moore
Daniel Brooks Moorhead
Len Carroll Mundy
Mack Lester Nance
Alfred Cleveland Nix
George Arnold Olbon
Margaret Louise Orr
John Marett Outz
Jerrie Lee Owings
James Avinger Parler, Jr.
Terry Lynn Partain
Christina Elayne Paschal
Mary Elizabeth Pennington
William Edwin Pepper, Jr.
James Abbott Phillips
Scarlet Dale Phillips
Avery Machree Poplin
Kenneth Ray Porter
Allan Fuller Pregnall
Iris Elaine Rampey
Mrs. Gloria Pruitt Rankin
Nan Ellen Ray
Henry Arnold Roberts, Jr.
Phyllis Cheryl Roberts
Neldra Dawn Robinson
Nancy Cleo Rogers
Samuel Barron Saxon
Douglas Lee Scott
Boyd Wendell Seymour
Robert Sebastian Sharpe
Charlotte Anne Shaw
Judy Elaine Shaw
William Watson Sherard
Rita Lane Shirley
Edward Lemuel Smith, Jr.
Margaret Elaine Sosebee
Timothy Graham Stafford
James Ronald Strickland
Carol Scott Tatum
Frankie Nell Taylor
Margaret Elizabeth Taylor
Martha Ann Taylor
Katherine Winiferd Thomas
Glenn Haskell Thomason
Judy Dianne Thomason
Melvin Erskine Thomason
Joseph Johnson Thruston, Jr.
Le Myra Tyler
Richard Spearman Vanadore
Robert Harold Vaughn
Danny Reed Vincent
Mrs. Karen Fisher Walker
Paul Livingston Walker, Jr.
Barry Delane Waters
Gloria Eugenia Webb
Gwendolyn Leray Weisner
Richard Woodrow Wilson
James Hartnette Winn
Miriam Geneva Winn
Sara Elizabeth Woods
Larry Junior Worley
Gerald Baxter Wyatt

Associate of Secretarial Science Degree

Donna Jean Albertson
Lana Dale Becknell
Evelyn Rosemary Cox
Mrs. Paulla Bolt Crenshaw
Linda Diane Horton
Sandra Gayle Hyatt
Annie Knowlton Kaiser
Lynda Kaye McEachern
Mary Carolyn McKain
Linda Ann Miller
Joan Teresa Mills
Genelle Frances Porter
Mary Alyce Potts
Gail Elizabeth Sanford
Susan Dyann Seymour
Eleanor Lou Swindler
Denny Faye Woodall

One-Year Secretarial Science Certificate

Mrs. Patricia Lee Bosworth
Donna Lynn Kelley
Barbara Lynn Shaver
Judy Faye Watson

The last ten years have been ones of phenominal growth and development. Increased enrollment, substantial improvements and enlargement of the physical plant, expansion of course offerings — all indicate that progress is descriptive of the Anderson College of the sixties. This progress has been directed by the state Baptist convention, the board of trustees, the administration, and the faculty toward an enrollment of approximately one thousand. At the level of the individual student it has been described as constantly improving the quality of education in the classroom and providing an atmosphere for challenging campus living toward emotional and spiritual maturity.

While planning for the fifty-eighth session of Anderson College, the trustees decided that it was time to prepare an authoratative history of the institution. The year 1969 was to be the year for a Self-study required by the Southern Association of Colleges. During this study an atmosphere conducive to research into the backgrounds and history of the institution would prevail.

With these ideas in mind, the author was approached. Having written the history of the college in which he had taught and served as president and several textbooks for use in college courses, Dr. Hester was well-known as an author. One additional fact — his wife is an alumna of Anderson College — indicated there could be no other author for the proposed book.

Miss Marietta McCown

Carolyne Geer Hester

Hubert Inman Hester

Mrs. Carolyne Geer Hester (to whom this book is dedicated) was graduated from Anderson College in 1919 at which time the school was a recognized four-year school for women presenting a high quality curriculum. After her graduation from Anderson College, she entered the W.M.U. Training School at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. While there she met and married Dr. H. I. Hester. Dr. and Mrs. Hester's home has always been a powerful influence for good among the lives of young people. Since their marriage many youth have been blessed by constant visitation in their home.

Dr. H. I. Hester has been an outstanding teacher, preacher, and author. The love he has always had for Mrs. Hester has been shared with her in her love for her Alma Mater — Anderson College. It is because of this relationship that Dr. Hester was willing to give of his valuable time in writing this excellent history of Anderson College.